

THIS PAPER CONTAINS
24 PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1889.

FIRST PART.
1 to 12.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

"Supply and Demand" are the features of every market. The straws which show the way the wind blows. To supply the trading public with the best value for their money is the cardinal principle of this establishment. The demands which will be made upon our fifty departments, the coming week, shall be supplied thoroughly and satisfactorily with unquestionable Bargains.

COME AND SEE THE LARGEST COLLECTION IN ATLANTA.

CHRISTMAS, 1889,

ART EMBROIDERY
DEPARTMENT.

Will soon be here. We have anticipated your wants. We are ready for them. We have opened an immense stock of Toys, Dolls, Bisc-a-Brac, Books, Games, etc., on the second floor, entrance through the Shoe Department. Avoid the great rush prior to the holidays and make your selections now.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

Last week we made a fortunate purchase for you—500 fine Silk Umbrellas, being the entire stock of Hirsch Bros., of Philadelphia, manufacturers of them.

UMBRIA.

PURITAN, WARRIOR

Silk Umbrellas

They are the finest goods made. This lot contains 14-karat gold heads and crooks, star-shaped silver heads, novelties in old ivory, silver and wood heads.

INTELLIGENT BUYERS, TAKE NOTICE—On all these sample umbrellas we get a discount of 47 per cent. Prices from \$3 to \$6.75 each; worth from \$5 to \$16 each.

SPECIAL.

600 25-inch gold head Gloria Silk Umbrellas, \$1.19 each.

250 oxidized silver-head Gloria Silk Umbrellas, worth \$2.75, at \$1.50.

150 Gents' Walking Canes, from 75c to \$1.25 each.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

For one week we will do the Handkerchiefs of Atlanta. Ladies' fine French Network Embroidered handkerchiefs, exquisite colored borders, worth from \$5 to \$1.25, 45c each.

Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, white and colors, worth 50c, at 25c each.

Ladies' very fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 20c.

Ladies' All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 15c.

Ladies' All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 10c.

Ladies' Printed-Bordered Union Linen Handkerchiefs at 5c.

Ladies' White-Drawn Handkerchiefs at 5c.

Ladies' Lace Handkerchiefs at 15c each.

GENTLEMEN'S

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine hemstitched, initial and colored borders at 50c.

New French and English designs at 35c.

Fancy colored borders, all pure linen at 25c.

White hemstitched from 25c up.

Colored bordered H. S., a bargain at 10c.

Silk Handkerchiefs.

H. S. colored borders at 25c.

One lot white pongee silk handkerchiefs H. S., worth 50c at 35c.

One thousand hemstitched, fine pongee silk handkerchiefs worth 50c at 50c.

One thousand extra fine pongee silk handkerchiefs worth \$1.25 at 75c.

One hundred dozen very fine silk handkerchiefs from \$1 up.

Gents' silk mufflers from 50c to \$3.

SKIRTS.

250 Skirts, or Balmoral patterns, at \$1.00 each.

Balmoral Skirts from 50c to \$2.75 each.

Large lot of above just opened.

We know you have some friend for whom you intend purchasing a Holiday Present. We have fully anticipated your needs, and show an endless array of suitable goods for gifts, from an elegant Silk Suit for your wife or sister, or a fine Ad or Silver Handled Umbrella for your sweetheart or brother, down to thousands of pieces of Bisc-a-Brac, which find a welcome in all ages, sizes and sexes. An invitation is,

Come to See Us."

J. M. HIGH & CO.'S OPENING MONDAY OF TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS. SECOND FLOOR.

DRY GOODS.

Recognized Facts are stern truths which appeal to the common sense of a people. From the voice of the fearless engineer of the locomotive, down along the line of railroad men, comes the announcement that "High's" is their trading depot, while the echo is caught by the guardians of a city's peace and the deserving policemen pays tribute to our success fully satisfied that duty to himself is "nature's first law."

FURS!
Largest Stock.
Lowest Prices!

On Monday 500 Black Coney Muffs, satin lined, worth elsewhere \$2, at \$1 each.

Ninety Black Coney Capes, extra length, choicest quality, finest satin lining worth \$3, at \$3 each.

KID GLOVES!

Our Charmont Kid Glove is now recognized as the very best Glove offered at \$1.

New lot undressed Mosquetaires at \$1.50.

Gents' Fur Top Gloves,
Gents' Kid Gloves,
Gents' Cassimere Gloves,
Ladies' Mosquetaires.

In Evening Shades, all lengths.

REMNANTS.

Say about 600 of them in all. Some are short lengths, others contain enough for Misses' and Ladies' Suits. We are anxious to sell them, and have marked such low prices on them in plain figures that it will pay you to lay them away, if you don't need them for immediate use.

NOVELTIES.

Oxidized, gilt, Roman and silver side combs, 10 gross just received, beautiful styles to go at 25c per pair worth double the price.

NECKLACES

Roman gilt and silver, 1, 2 and 3 strands \$5c, worth 60c.

FANCY RIBBON PINS

10 gross new fancy styles 10c each.

BRACELETS

5 gross drummers samples warranted triple plate worth \$2 to \$3 each.

10 gross assorted silver and oxidized bands, fancy and plain, 10c each.

LACE PINS

10 dozen drummers' samples, warranted roll plate worth \$2.50 and \$3, to sold at \$1.20.

THIMBLES

Warranted sterling silver, all size, 25, 40, 50 and 65c.

PURSES

The largest assortment of leather purses and chatelaine bags in the city. As a special we offer a double oxidized silver clasp all leather purses at 25c worth 50c.

CHAMOIS SKINS

The largest stock in the south. Five hundred kilos to be sold at 5c.

SPONGES

5c, 10c, 15c, worth double the price.

SOAP AND PERFUMERY

Our Toilet Department is crowded with the finest toilet articles the market affords. We guarantee our prices to be the lowest, as follows:

Colgate's Turkish bath soap, 45c per doz.

Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet soap, 21c per cake.

Colgate's Violet Toilet water, 35c per bottle.

Colgate's Extracts, 45c per bottle.

Colgate's Vaseline, 7c per bottle.

Lundborg's 1 oz. Extracts, 48c per bottle.

Lundborg's 2 oz. Extracts, 73c per bottle.

Lundborg's 4 oz. Extracts, \$1.25 per bottle.

The year is fast dying! The heart of sweet childhood beats a welcome to its end. Santa Claus will soon brighten the cares of school-day life, and from High's Whitehall Street Bazaar comes the announcement that "WE ARE READY" with our part which we annually play in Christmas festivities. Our big stores are full of big BARGAINS, made so attractive by a special purpose to unload a mammoth stock of

Holiday Wares!

J. M. HIGH & CO.'S,
46, 48 AND 50 WHITEHALL ST.

WITH THE MAGAZINISTS

A MIDNIGHT DUEL, BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Wellington's Letters—Women and Their Guns—Gladstone on Divorce—Professor Scamp on the Race Problem.

By common consent of the critics, Robert Louis Stevenson's "Master of Ballantray" is the best novel of the year, and Mr. Stevenson is by many considered the finest living writer of fiction. The tragic climax of his book in the description of the midnight duel is given in the magazine page today. "Women and Their Guns" is a cute womanish article in the December "Outing," and the best parts of it are here given. Wolsey's tribute to Lee and Lincoln will be appreciated. Mr. Mills shows a very effective weapon the democrats have to defeat the radical election legislation which the republicans propose to pass. The reader of The Century will be saved a deal of tiresome detail by reading the notice of the Wellington correspondence. On the subject of divorce, Mr. Gladstone's views are, as usual, wholesome reading.

The Midnight Duel—Settling a Scotch Quarrel.

From Robert Louis Stevenson's "Master of Ballantray."

Mr. Henry laid down his cards. He rose to his feet very softly, and seemed all the while like a person in deep thought. "You coward!" he said gently, as if to himself. And then, with neither hurry nor any particular violence, he struck the master in the mouth.

The master sprang to his feet like one transfixed; I had never seen the man so beautiful. "A blow!" he cried. "I would not take a blow from God Almighty."

"Lower your voice," said Mr. Henry. "Do you wish my father to interfere for you again?"

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," I cried, and sought at once to come between them.

The master caught me by the shoulder, held me at arm's length, and still addressing his brother: "Do you know what this means?" said he.

"It was the most deliberate act of my life." "I must have blood, I must have blood for this."

"Please, God, it shall be yours," said Mr. Henry; and he went to the wall and took down a pair of scimitars, hanging them with other weapons. Then he presented to the master by the points. "Mackellar shall see us play fair," said Mr. Henry. "I am made up; I can hear all."

"You are not fit to hear," said I. "What ever was, you shall say first it was your fault."

"And the master," said I. "Things have been born so long, things of which you know nothing, which you would not believe if I should tell. But tonight it went too far, and when he insulted you—"

"Stop," said she. "He's a who?"

"Good God, she said, in one of a kind of bursting exclamation; and then a second time, in a whisper to herself, "Great God! In the name of mercy, Mackellar, what is wrong?" she cried.

"I am made up; I can hear all."

"Lower your voice," said I. "The other, I saw her away like something stricken by the wind."

"Let me get up," my lord cried, bursting me aside. His voice shook like a sail in the wind, yet he spoke with a good loudness; his face was like the snow, but his eyes were steady and dry. "Here is too much speech!"

"In the shrubbery," said I. "The shrubbery."

"And Mr. Henry?" he asked. And when I had told him he had knotted his old face in that manner, he said, "I am fit to be hanged."

"I am fit to be hanged," said I.

"And now here is a blot upon my life. At these words of mine, the Master struck his blade against my bosom; I saw the bright red blood drop upon the floor. "No, no," I cried like a baby.

"We shall have no more trouble with him," said the master. "It is good to have a coward in the house."

"We have no light," said Mr. Henry, as though there had been no interruption.

"This trembler here can bring a pair of candles," quietly said the master.

To my shame be it said, I was still so blinded with that bare sword, that I volunteered to bring a lantern.

"We do not need a lantern," says the master mockingly. "There is no breath of air. Come get to your feet, take a pair of lights, and go before. I am close behind with this," making the blade glitter.

I took up the candlesticks and went before them, step that I would give my hand to recall, but a coward is always a coward, and I went up to him, smote each other in my mouth. It was as he had said; there was no breath stirring; a windless stricture of frost had bound the air; and as we went forth in the shine of the candle the blackness was like a roof over our heads. Never a word was said, there was never a word but that of step, of step, of step upon the frozen path. The cold of the night fell about me like a bucket of water; I shook as I went with more than terror; but my companions, bare-headed like myself and fresh from the warm hall, appeared not even conscious of the change.

"I am in the place," said the master finally. "Mackellar set down the candles."

I did as he bid me, and presently the flames went up as steady as in a chamber in the midst of the frosted trees, and I beheld these two brothers take their places.

"Light is something in my eyes," said the master.

"I will give you every advantage," replied Mr. Henry, shifting his ground, "for I think you are about to die."

"Henry Durie," said the master, "two words more, and I begin to know what a character you can hold."

"To hold a sword! And do I that I know you are to fall. But see how strong is my situation! If you fall, I shift out of this country where my money is before me. If I fall, where are you?" My father, your wife who is here, and your son, you know—your child even who prefers me to you!—"

"Will these avenge me! Had you thought of that, dear Henry?" He looked at his brother with a smile; then made a fencing-room salute.

Never a word said Mr. Henry, but saluted and the swords rang together.

I am no judge of the play, my head besides was gone with cold and fear and horror; but it seems that Mr. Henry took and kept the upper hand from the engagement, crowding in upon his foe with a contained and glowing fury. Nearer and nearer he crept upon the man till, at a sudden, the man's little sobbing call, and I believe the movement brought the light once more against his eyes. To it they went again, on the fresh ground; but now methought closer, Mr. Henry pressing more outrageously, the master beyond doubt. Never a word was said, and he was upon his brother with a smile; then made a fencing-room salute.

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"Look at his left hand," said Mr. Henry. "It is all bloody."

"It is cut on the inside," said I.

"I thought so," said he, and turned his back.

I opened the man's clothes; the heart was still, but it gave not a flutter.

"Please forgive us, Mr. Mackellar!" said I. "He is dead."

"Dead?" he repeated, a little stupidly; and then with a rising tone, "Dead? dead?" says he, and suddenly cast his bloody sword upon the ground.

"What must we do?" said I. "Be yourself, sir, for too late now; you must be yourself."

"He turned and stared at me. "O, Mackellar!" says he, and put his face in his hands.

I plucked him by the coat. "For God's sake, for all our sakes, be more courageous!"

"What must we do?" said I.

"We must have a duel," said he, and was silent.

"I would cut with a stiletto screen, and run in, but the body was already fallen to the ground, where it writhed a moment like a tormented worm, and then lay motionless.

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CUTICURA REMEDIES

Pimple on Baby.
The AUTHOR OF THE BILL TALKS ON THE SUBJECT.

er Sore Eight Years.
er Sore Eight Years.

First Scrofula Cured.

Cuticura Resolvent.

Every Muscle Aches.

Glory of Man.

Strength Vitality.

Lost! How Regained.

Thyself.

Science of Life.

Austed Vitality.

NTOLD MISERIES.

Gold & Jewelled Medical.

National Medical Association.

Medical Debility.

TALMAGE IN ROME;

A SERVICE AT ST. PETERS AND A LONG LOOK AT THE POPE.

Beautiful and Touching Scenes at the Service—The Pope Blessing a Child—Dr. Talmage's Impression of the Holy Father.

BRINDISI, November 18.—[Special.]—I send you from this place some account of our experiences in Rome, first of all reminding you that 'tis from here we take ship on our way to Athens. The time now is about 2 in the morning. We shall sail presently in the hope of reaching Patras by 4 tomorrow morning. This is surely the dirtiest town of the dirtiest country I ever saw. We are in good spirits, but very tired.

Shortly after our arrival in Rome, we learned that on Sunday at three in the afternoon there was to be a beatification, prior to his being canonized, of a French martyr who had sacrificed his life in China. The services of beatification, we were further informed, would take place in one of the large chapels of St. Peter's and the pope would be present and take an active part in them. This last was the crowning attraction, as his holiness now rarely appears in public, and tickets of admission were exceedingly hard to procure. These had been issued by the Papal authorities free of charge, but commanded a considerable sum. This was the only entry for them. Five were bought for our party, including Dr. Talmage, who would be able to attend after fulfilling his engagement in the morning of Sunday. An hour before the time appointed we arrived at St. Peter's, where we waited in the front of the church, the people seeking admission. A detachment of the Swiss Papal Guard, all stalwart, fine looking fellows dressed in bright uniforms, held the crowd in check until a very numerous male choir and a small army of guards had passed into the cathedral and took their positions. The choir, on either side of the chapel, after which the waiting crowd was admitted at their right and left. Within a very few moments the chapel was filled with a dense throng.

PEOPLE CROWDED EACH OTHER

to such an extent that many individuals were fairly wedged in and were utterly incapable of moving an inch in any direction. We had ascertained that the papal guard would be held in the aisle between the two rows of Swiss Guards, we endeavored to get as close to the soldiers as possible, and by persistent effort we succeeded in getting into the front row of the rushing crowd. The chapel, it appeared to me, was about three hundred feet long, and the people were divided into two huge throngs facing each other the entire length of the interior, each crowd fringed off in front by the brilliant uniforms of the soldiers. At 3 o'clock papal officers and chamberlains, archbishops, bishops and foreign representatives, the valentines, the cardinals, etc., were admitted. The temperature of the air in the chapel had reached fever heat, and the vast concourse was literally a mass of perspiring humanity. Inquiring of a bystander, the hour being now considerably past that an audience with the pope was usually given, I was told that in earlier years, when his physical health was good, he was a model of punctuality, always promptly on time, but this had been less and less the case with increasing years and bodily infirmities. Of these the record of the last few years was the public occasion preceding this in which he had participated, his weakness was so great that he had to be carried in to the services, and fainted while assisting in them. There was no telling this time when he would arrive, but it would be probably not much before 4 o'clock. At a half past three the guard started to stream down. Dr. Talmage's face, in full view of a great many people, for he was one of the tallest persons in the crowd. The circumstances of delay became more and more distressing, and every now and then the guards permitted people to come out to see what was the matter, and pass out between their majestic ranks. The sturdy American preacher held his ground without flinching, and beguiled the time by getting up a conversation with an officer of the Swiss troops, who could converse fluently in the English language. Immediately behind our party a band of students preparing for the ministry.

A MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE CHAPEL,

which everybody who has stood on Broadway waiting for a procession to pass, can realize meant that the pope was coming. About twenty five cardinals preceded him in procession, the last being the cardinal de Saxe, the man following him as he walked between the ranks of the soldiers. Every head bared as the kindly, sweet faced old man, smiling pleasantly all the way, passed along pronouncing benedictions as he went, bestowed impartially on the multitude, calling in common names to the right and left, and on the favored nuns and secular magnates—of whom, I believe, I have not spoken before—who occupied seats in what a profane man might call the boxes. He raised his hands, wafting paternal blessings in every direction, and when one and another of the faithful, in an ecstasy of devotion, fell kneeling before him, and fervently kissed his hands or the robes he wore. The pope seemed both pleased and touched at these expressions of devout veneration. His face beamed as with a heavenly smile, and he appeared to be fully satisfied in only waiting for the summons from on high.

Having reached the altar he knelt and offered an inaudible prayer, which seemed to last a very long time. Indeed, I noticed that one of the cardinals, who was evidently under the impression that his holiness had become fatigued in his devotions, went over and whispered to him. The pope arose about fifteen minutes after he had reached the altar, and retraced his steps by the way that he had gone. His return was accompanied with the same manifestations of popular veneration that had appeared on his way to the altar. One of these was a rapturously touching and beautiful one, that is stamped on my memory never to be forgotten.

A LITTLE GIRL DRESSED IN WHITE

advanced and kissed the hand of the holy father, who rewarded her with the sweetest of smiles when he took her hand, he took her hand and gently pressed it in his. Then he passed graciously on. At the pope's departure the people gradually filed out.

In these days of much travel and widespread knowledge of public men, it is not surprising that Dr. Talmage was recognized and saluted when he passed through the different cities of the United States. Brooklyn and Cincinnati were most numerously represented on this occasion. Among those who took part in the informal reception was Dr. Farrelly, acting rector of the American college in Rome. Dr. Talmage was asked how the pope impressed him. He replied, "I am sure he has—no—with a more correct judgment of Leo XIII's physical capabilities than mine: 'The pope looks like a genial, good old grandfather, at least ten years younger than he really is.' He is as keen as a hawk's and as gentle as a dove's." The cardinals do not seem to possess half his strength, and I believe he will outlive most of them." "Don't you consider it idolatrous," persisted his interrogator, "to bow down to the pope and to kiss his hands?" "No," he said. "I have no reason to suppose that deference shown to him implies more of the worshipful spirit than deference exhibited towards the president of the United States. That I think is to be taken as a substitute for the papal spirit." "What are the proceedings of today impressed you?" Dr. Farrelly asked a lady from Brooklyn. "The earnestness of the people," was his reply. Being asked what he thought of the services, he said: "I am not enough of the ecclesiastic to understand all this ceremony concerning the beatification of a man. If however, half of what they say in regard to this Christian martyr is true, the Lord made him a saint long before this. He was, as I understand it, a missionary in China, giving his life to the poor and destitute until he was imprisoned. Then every day he was taken from prison and cruelly beaten until he was imprisoned. Then every day he was taken from prison and cruelly beaten until he was imprisoned.

EX-GOVERNOR FORTER,

United States minister to Italy, and his daughter, made a delightful call at the church. They are staying in Rome. He is a manly, pious and gentleman, and expressed great interest in the pope's health and his appointment. Of Rome and its wealth of antiquities, he spoke with much information and more enthusiasm than is usually seen in dip-

lomatic gentlemen. The Colosseum was a prominent subject of conversation. Speaking of it, Dr. Talmage said: "An idea has occurred to me with reference to this colossal work of antiquity. A great deal has been done to destroy the effect of the Colosseum at the American exhibition in 1882, but it seems to me that it would be a far greater idea to duplicate the Colosseum at Rome. This would be a means of classical education for the whole nation. The presence of the structure would be a continual reminder to all nations of the blessings of Christian civilization as compared with the heartless cruelties of the most refined heathen civilization, now happily banished from the face of the earth for ever."

Dr. Farrelly, to whom I alluded above very kindly undertook to arrange for Dr. Talmage a special audience with the Pope.

This was found to be impracticable, unless we were content to devote part of the day to the interview and the hour was accordingly declined. The doctor, however, has found within the possibilities of our itinerary and due Sabbath observance to visit the Mamertine prison three times. He has made accurate measurements and has drawn a careful diagram of this place. Before leaving Rome he will take away a piece of the ancient, time-honored mortar of the historic ruin, which he has labeled and dated in museum style. The Mamertine prison greatly impressed him. "Oh," he said, "that our church members could come here and see such sights as that Paul must have suffered, and then go home in a measure relieve his life." The trouble is we get our religion too cheap and too often value it at the price we pay for it." From the Mamertine prison we started for the road to Ostia, the place which St. Paul had to take of his way to execution. "Doubtless," he said, "that our church members could come here and see such sights as that Paul must have suffered, and then go home in a measure relieve his life."

"Only this week I took two men from a county jail and they complained to me that they were starved. Their appearance fully confirmed what they said and I made some inquiries to ascertain how the prisoners in that particular jail were treated. The sheriff lived two miles away, I learned, and some times the prisoners were left without food or water for hours at a time. When their thirst became unbearable, or their hunger rendered them desperate, they raised a clamor which attracted the attention of the neighbors and the sheriff was notified. Finally he would reach the jail and give the men food and water, only the food would be such that any but a starving man would turn from it with disgust. The water when first put in the prison was pure, but unless swallowed at once, the tainted air of the place would render it unfit for use. One of the men I was taking to the penitentiary was told by his lawyer that he could get a new trial if he could not get a fair trial, not the most certain chance of being acquitted. He would not, however, allow the application for a new trial to be made because he said a few months more in that jail would end his life; and he would rather serve his three years' sentence in the penitentiary than pass another month of trial and suffering in the jail.

This is not an isolated case. I have known a great number of men who refused to ask for a new trial simply because the prospect of the county jail terrified them.

How the Blacks in Hayti Push the Whites to the Wall.

Jane Marsh Parker in New York Independent.

For such another is now hourly based upon a citizen of the United States who remains long enough in the capital of the black republic to make an honest study of the undercurrents of political and social life, than the fact that France, notably Paris, is the controlling influence everywhere. Parisian effects are particularly strong among the Creoles.

The single hotel at Port-au-Prince is decidedly French, and in its cafe and on its veranda you may hear the young men of the city declaiming merrily over their French drinks, sentiments that give the key of the political and social life of the country.

The condition of the room where the poor creatures are confined is abominable, with numberless vermin crawling on the floor, and the prisoners are obliged to lay down on the boards among them to sleep. Another thing I noticed here, which happens in half the country jails. There was no provision to rid the jail of the scraps and refuse. Everything not wanted there is in one corner of the room and the rotted until space was needed, and then, and not till then, it was cleaned away.

"I saw a jail recently in southwest Georgia where I was told that the prisoners were kept in a continual state of terror by snakes. I found that at one time a hundred snakes were in the building, and at night were in the habit of crawling over the prisoners while they lay on the floor asleep. They had no way of killing it except with their hands or by stamping on it, and they were afraid to use such heroic measures. This occurred in a jail at Hayti, just after night, the men who had not yet been put guilty of any offense lay there, almost unable to breathe, while the slimy snake crawled over them and about them. This is one of the minor inconveniences of jail life. Sometimes the prisoners have much worse things to suffer.

"The most fatal custom is to serve food twice a day, but not enough is apportioned to each prisoner at both meals to satisfy an able-bodied man. Salt meat is the main article of diet with the worst kind of bread, and vegetables in most of the jails are thin and watery. If frequently happens that I take men to the penitentiary from the jails and they die there of scurvy without ever having struck a lick of work. The penitentiary, of course, gets the blame for the men who die of scurvy, but it is not they who are to blame. The men go there with the disease incurably ingrained in their systems, and although everything is done for them they die.

"In the places where the sheriffs reside a long way from the jail, terrible accidents occur. Only a short time ago a county jail caught on fire. The sheriff lived three miles away. When the fire broke out he succeeded in making his cries for help heard, but he gained a good headway. While some of the frightened neighbors tried to break down the door of the burning building others went to the sheriff. By the time he got there it was too late. The horrified spectators were forced to stand back and watch the men who were in the cage beating their bodies against the iron bars while the flames circled about them and closed in on them till one by one they were overcome by the heat and perished miserably. Just such things have taken place more than once, and they are liable to occur again, and there is no way to prevent them.

"There are present over one thousand prisoners in the Georgia jails, and I venture to say that nowhere could the same number of people be found who are suffering the same torment. The worst jails of all are the ones where negroes are placed in charge of the negroes. The negro jails are perfect in their iniquitous cruelties. Fortunately, however, there are only a very few prisons now where the sheriffs have appointed negro jailors.

"The Harris county jail is the worst in the state, and that in Gilmer county is about as bad. There are several others, in fact, most of the others, are very little better than these two.

"The best jail in Georgia is the Chatham county prison at Savannah. It is clean, well kept and well ventilated. It is really a model which, if all the others would follow, there would be no more terrible places in the United States. The Bibb county jail is also an excellent one.

"How clearly he made me comprehend the situation. How could Haytians send their children where they would be under the whip and sting of color-prejudice? In France, the Haytian is never confronted by what he meets in the streets of Paris. The negro is a slave to the white man, and the white man is a slave to the negro.

"The Bibb county jail is also an exception, and is always kept in good condition. Coffee county has no jail at all, and the prisoners there are taken to Glyn county, where there is a splendid prison and excellent food. You see I can count the good jails on my fingers.

"The last legislature introduced some laws which may improve the condition of the prisoners somewhat. The action they took, however, was totally inadequate. A jail inspector is what is needed with power to act. He should be a man who can give orders and to see that they are carried out.

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THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

HILL ARP'S MISGUIDED CONCEPTION OF ITS TOPOGRAPHY.

He Spends a Week Riding on the Valley Railroad and Declares That the Valley is a Myth—Some Rare Anecdotes.

The valley of the Mississippi!

I have been thinking all my life that it was a valley, so enough—that you could see it for miles and miles, and that even and anon the raging waters overleaped their banks and overflowed this valley and destroyed the cattle and washed away the horses and barns, and even the people who were too careless or too helpless to get away. For a week I have been up and down on this Mississippi Valley railroad as it is called, but I haven't yet seen the valley. I have been in sight of the great river, and have seen large tracts of bottom land, and have to send a post rider for the waters to be used. But I don't see very much difference between our country and this except in the black land and the big trees. I don't see any difference in the people except there are more natives here and less mixture. The old confederate seems as thick over here in west Tennessee as it had never thinned out. They have a horn and even a tail, and say they can blow a horn and a thousand or two most any time. I meet them everywhere and they are still talking about the war and are

FULL OF HISTORY AND ANECDOTES.

It is a week of riding and an anecdote will travel and how much enjoyment it gives as it goes. They told me things out here that I have been hearing for twenty years, but I never let on, and when I ventured to tell some that I thought were pretty good and had never got away from them, I found they knew it all and could repeat it exactly.

I was riding around with some new made friends, and we skirted some timber lands that seemed to be low and watery. I said "that land overflows does it not?" "Oh, yes, that's from Mabry's hollow." "What a low place, and they ride on it always looking out for strangers. One day a Michigander came along and was inquiring for some bodies of good land that he could put some money in, and Tom got hold of him and said "Every thing is dry there, it hadn't rained in a good while. Tom rode him around that bottom that in flood times gets ten feet under water, and the water-mark was on the trees everywhere, and got higher and higher the further we went into the forest. Along the edge the mark was only about a foot high, and was about as muddy from the mark down. The strangers seemed pretty green about such things and asked Tom what made those dirty places at the base of the trees. "Hogs, hogs," said Tom. "They get in the hollows about and about, and the mud of the bottom is all over the trees." They rode on further, and the stranger observed that the marks got higher, and he called Tom's attention to it. "Oh, yes," said Tom, "There are some awful big hogs in this timber. I've seen 'em three feet high." The stranger seemed to be surprised, and they rode on until they had to cross a still lower place and

TALKED RAPIDLY.

to divert attention, but still the Michigander discovered the dirty places high up as a horse's back and all of such uniform height that he didn't know what to think when the stranger home and told him what he thought of the land. "Well," said he, "my friend, I believe I don't care to invest any money in that land just now; but I am a stock-raiser and if you will get me up a thousand or so of those high back hogs, I will care to invest in it." They rode on further, and the stranger observed that the marks got higher, and he called Tom's attention to it. "Oh, yes," said Tom, "There are some awful big hogs in this timber. I've seen 'em three feet high." The stranger seemed to be surprised, and they rode on until they had to cross a still lower place and

AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

A Suit Now in Process of Trial in the U. S. District Court.

Mr. W. F. Bowe vs. the United States is on trial in the United States circuit court.

This is the first case arising under the recent act of congress permitting parties to sue the government for damages in the circuit courts.

C. Mr. Bowe was a contractor in building the barracks at East Point, and claims ten thousand dollars damages, because the officers in charge improperly rejected material, and in other arbitrary ways delayed and damaged the contractors in getting paid.

Angier demurred to the declaration, but it was overruled, and the case goes to trial on its merits.

Carroll-Jones, the attorney for the government, and says only held the case over to the special

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Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, December 6, 1889. Inquiry for investment securities continues active, but the supply has not increased during the week. The market is still quiet, and the price quotations of a small advance are considered. Central has declared the usual four per cent dividend payable on the 19th, and, until transfer books are open again, transactions in this stock will be limited. In railroad bonds, there is nothing important to report beyond the fact that all well-known issues sell readily when offered. The promoters of the Atlanta and West Georgia have no reason for congratulation on the rapid progress of their work, the steady increasing flow of traffic to that part of their system in operation, and the favor in which the securities of the company are received by investors. A private letter from London, received this week, states that Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus bonds had their to a large sum by investors, and Atlanta bonds were not far behind them, when offered at favorable prices. London furnished an important part of the money which went into the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus road construction, and the success of that undertaking will doubtless induce larger sums to be held, but holders are not parting with it at that figure, in fact, it is almost impossible to buy it anywhere near current price. The Sherman, one of the last to turn downward, was being offered in considerable lots, the last few days, at seventy-five cents. This enterprise seems to be languishing for the want of proper handling. The location and surroundings are most favorable for a successful and enterprising town, but the fact remains that prosperity is not attending the undertaking now. Maybe, reorganization would be beneficial.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at 1% premium. Money is very easy with the ruling rate at 5 per cent.

STATE AND CITY	BONDS	BANKS	BID	ASKED
Miss. & N. Y.	120	Atlanta Trust Co.	115	120
Mo. & gold	101	Bank of the City	100	102
Mo. & 1985	118	Trader's Co. Bk. 100	118	120
Mo. & 1986	108	Bank of the City	108	110
Mo. & 1987	108	Bank of the City	108	110
Mo. & 1988	108	Bank of the City	108	110
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LIFE IN CHINA.

LETTER FROM REV. DAVID L. ANDERSON.

Recollections Evoked by an Old Copy of the Constitution — The Progress of the Chinese — The Work of the Missionaries.

Suchow, China, November 5.—Editors Can situation. I received a book from home by the last mail wrapped in a CONSTITUTION. I enjoyed the book, but also the paper wrapped about it. It came to me a reminder of the machinery of justice in Georgia.

Several old timers, among them Ben Williford, H. W. Braxton and H. P. Ivie, were discussing THE CONSTITUTION's articles on Atlanta's living mayors, the other day, when something was said about Williford's experience as sheriff.

"That whipping post business made him unpopular with some people," said Braxton.

"I recollect one instance in particular. You see it was just after the war—in '65 or '67. A white

bank robber and a negro were to be whipped in front of the courthouse—twenty-seven lashes each on the bare back. Well,

Williford simply did his duty as well as he could, but after the job was over there was some dissatisfaction.

The whites said that he laid it on the white man with too

much vigor. The negroes complained that he

gave the white man the place of honor, whipping him first, and took off his coat when he

tacked the negro."

"That's a fact," interrupted Williford. "I found that my coat was too tight."

"It hurt Williford whenever he ran for office after that," remarked Braxton, "and I believe it hurts him to this day. People don't stop to think that he was only obeying the law."

"All that was a long time ago," said Ivie.

"I was here long before that—before Atlanta, or Maconville, or Terminus. The place was called Canebrake in those days. I hewed the logs for the first house ever built here. My baby

was the first boy ever born in the settlement."

"Yes, those Iveys are our oldest pioneers,"

said a bystander as the group separated.

"They would all be millionaires now if

they had held on to their lands. But nobody

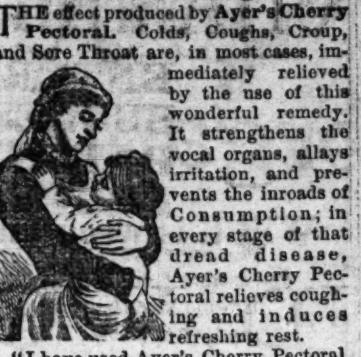
expected to see Canebrake evolve into Atlanta!"

EARLY DAYS IN ATLANTA.

MEDICAL.

FURNITURE.

"Like Magic."



The effect produced by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Colds, Coughs, Croup, and Sore Throat are, in most cases, immediately relieved by the use of this wonderful remedy. It strengthens the vocal organs, allays irritation, and prevents the inroads of Consumption; in every stage of that dread disease, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral relieves coughing, and induces refreshing rest.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years and never

arrayed, to the best remedy for croup, to which complaints my children have been subject." —Capt. U. Carley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"From an experience of over thirty years in the sale of proprietary medicines, I feel justified in recommending Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One of the best recommendations of the Pectoral is the enduring quality of its popularity, it being more salable now than it was twenty-five years ago, when its great success was considered marvelous." —B. S. Drake, M. D., Beloit, Kans.

"My little sick, forty years ago, was 30 lb. in weight, though that we had given up hope of her recovery. Our family physician, a skilful man and of large experience, pronounced it useless to give her any more medicine; saying that he had done all it was possible to do to alleviate her suffering.

"As a last resort, we determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I can truly say, with the most happy results. After taking a few doses she seemed to breathe easier, and, within a week, was out of danger. —Capt. U. Carley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I am well satisfied she was entirely well. This has given me unbounded faith in the preparation, and I recommend it confidently to my customers." —C. O. Lepper, Druggist, Fort Wayne, Ind.

For Colds and Coughs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

A SERIOUS COMPLAINT.

Gentleman Complains That the Atlanta Merchants Are Not Up to Snuff.

The writer of the following communication has some ground of complaint against the Atlanta merchants, but it is hoped that, as usual, they will be equal to the emergency. Certainly he ought to be. The following is a copy of his letter:

"All that is written in the following articles is true, and I hope to see it published in the world and people of the United States, as nearer to any of the great European nations, will be especially interested in China's future.

Of the little outside of Christendom

THE CHINESE EASILY STAND FIRST.

Japan is now attracting the attention of the world, but for so long a time the characteristics that constitute the strength and backbone of a nation, the Japanese cannot be compared to the Chinese. The progress that Japan is making—the rapidity with which she is throwing off her old civilization and putting on that of the west is indeed remarkable.

But the Chinese are making this rapid and rapid, with which she is throwing off her old civilization and putting on that of the west is indeed remarkable.

The old civilization that she is putting off was simply borrowed from China. Her letters, her moral system, are both Chinese. The art of Japanese in adorning, beautifying, is everywhere present, but the rich and

old civilization in the old civilization was borrowed from China. Now she is putting this off, and with an almost childish eagerness is arraying herself in the civilization of the west.

Her progress so far, has been simply along the broad, well made plain.

But it remains to be seen if China in her progress will really add anything to the wisdom of the nations—whether the skill and ingenuity of her people can ever contribute to the world's store anything more than divers kinds of trifles.

The Chinese are a very different people. They are noted for all those solid qualities that are characteristic of a really great state.

Her CIVILIZATION is HER OWN, not borrowed. It is moreover well adapted to this people, and in every way possible could not be more easily imported from the west. Once free from debasing superstition from the bonds that bind her to the worship of the past, and China will at once move forward and take her place among the leading nations of the world.

But China is weak. While there is in her civilization a great deal of force of a certain sort, yet she has not the physical power to defend herself from the insults of western nations. It was no doubt a consciousness of China's weakness that led our author to write the letter to the editor.

It is to be seen whether the Chinese will be able to stand up to the demands of the west.

The government of the United States has been for many years in the lead in the west.

But it remains to be seen if China in her progress will really add anything to the wisdom of the nations—whether the skill and ingenuity of her people can ever contribute to the world's store anything more than divers kinds of trifles.

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MISCELLANEOUS

DIAMONDS.
RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, EMERALDS, OPALS
AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, THE
LARGEST STOCK IN ATLANTA AND THE
LOWEST PRICES

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company,
Office 214 Marietta Street.
Factory on Belt Line, 10th Street, 10th Avenue.
E. VAN WINKLE Prop. W. W. BOYD, Sec. & Trs.
september 8 under F.A.C.

OPIUM
and Whiskey Hand
are cured at home with
out pain, and sent FREE
to all parts of the country.
E. VAN WINKLE Prop. W. W. BOYD, Sec. & Trs.
september 8 under F.A.C.

A. L. Delkin & Co

93 WHITEHALL ST.
Are now offering the
largest stock of

DIAMONDS,
Watches, Clocks, Jew-
elry, Silverware, Spec-
tacles, etc., in the south
at prices positively
lower than the lowest.
Come and examine our
stock.

G. W. ADAIR.....AUCTIONEER
E. B. WALKER PROPERTY
POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE STORM.

IN KIRKWOOD, GEORGIA,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 1889.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, ONE-HALF
ACRE OF LAND, on Kirkwood depot, on Georgia rail-
road, fronting on Fair street extension, on Tuesday,
10th of December, 1889, at 10 o'clock, p.m., five farms
containing from 20 to 40 acres each, \$1 per plat and
four dollars per acre.

The late Colonel E. B. Walker's beautiful home
place in land lot 180, of 13th district in Kirkwood,
has been surveyed and divided into five small
farm lots.

Lot A. 32.15 acres, beautiful front, orchard, open
land, running water, oak and pine timber.
B. 32.25 acres, orchard, open land, oak timber, run-
ning water, fine house, barn, stable, carriage house,
modern style cottage, with kitchen, barn, stable,
carriage house, grapes, figs, pears, berries, apples,
and everything that is toothsome and nice; one of
the most valuable farms in Georgia. Go out and ex-
amine it. Hear me!

C. 32.40 acres, cleared land, running water, oak
and pine timber.

D. 32.40 acres, cleared land, running water, oak
and pine timber.

The above four tracts all front on Fair street road.

Each acre, \$100, on public road leading from Decau-
ville to Fayetteville, and in rear of Thos. Walker's
country home.

And the lots are one-half mile from Kirkwood depo-
rt, and are in one of the very best suburban communi-
ties in Georgia, possessing wealth, culture, refine-
ment and social position.

All the tracts are desirable for parties wanting
green lawns, orchards, dairies, with clean
running water.

Convenient to accommodating railroad facil-
ties, schools and good neighborhood.

The price is \$100 per acre, one-half mile from Kirkwood depo-
rt, and one and two years, with 5 per cent interest, or
all cash at option of purchaser.

Get a plat, go out and examine all the property
and make your arrangements to take the accommoda-
tion train at Kirkwood depot, furnishing free transpor-
tation to sale and return.

G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House, 10th Street.

G. W. Adair,
REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale a central lot on Decatur street, 48x
200, cheap. This kind of property is hard to get.

A very central lot 66 feet front on Forsyth street.
A central 8 room house, on lot 50x125, on Ivy
street, very cheap at \$5,500.

A beautiful corner lot on Forrest avenue, 50x150.
A splendid investment in two 4 room houses, on
lots 60x100 feet each, renting regularly for \$20 per
month, at \$2,000, on easy terms.

Two 4 room houses on street car line, renting for
\$250 per month, at \$2,500.

A central corner lot on North Forsyth street at
a very low figure.

I have a customer for \$1,000 or \$2,000 place in
second or third ward. Owner having such a place
for sale will please call and give me a description
of property.

I give special attention to renting property and
collecting rents. Bring in your houses and put them
in my hands.

G. W. ADAIR,

5 Kimball House, Wall Street.

Space

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

REAL ESTATE CENTER.

80x160 Spring street, \$1,750.

60x120 Hennicutt avenue, \$2,500.

60x127 Hennicutt avenue, \$2,400.

60x120 West Peachtree, \$3,000.

60x120 West Peachtree, cheap.

60x120 West Peachtree, call for price.

100x200 Boulevard, \$3,500.

70x165 Boulevard, \$1,500.

70x165 Boulevard, \$1,500.

140x120 Boulevard, \$10 front foot.

160x120 Boulevard, \$10 front foot.

300x160 Calhoun street, \$30 front foot.

100x90 Hennicutt street, \$1,100.

60x120 Hennicutt street, \$1,000.

65x200 Plum and North avenue, \$3,000.

400x210 W. and A. R. R.

400x210 W. and A. R. R.

300x300 E. T. V. and G.

100x175 Capitol avenue, north of Jones.

100x175 Capitol avenue.

100x175 Washington street.

400x100 Washington street to Crew street.

200x120 Washington street to Crew street.

100x145 Washington street, cheap.

50x150 Farmwell.

60x150 Richardson street.

60x150 Spring street.

60x200 Courtland avenue.

Eight lots Forest avenue, 50x150 each. We will
sell on credit, cheap.

37x150 Grant street.

11 room house, Whitehall street, \$5,500.

2 room house, Haynes and Biddle, \$3,000.

7 room house, Crew street, \$2,300.

7 room house, Crew street, \$4,500.

We have 2 and 4 room houses and five acres of
land, 226 Hill street.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

31 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

KIDNEY

and all ordinary troubles easily cured by
DOCTA. Capital, several
times cured in seven days. Sold
by Dr. J. C. HENDRIX & CO., 31 South Broad Street.

State and county tax books close
on 10th December. A. P. Stewart,
Tax Collector.

THE MULBERRY TREE.
WHAT A WELL-KNOWN FARMER
THINKS OF ITS CULTURE.

Hon. James M. Smith Talks of His Faith
in the Mulberry Tree—The Advantages
of Its Culture.

HON. JAMES M. SMITH, of this county, bears a
state reputation as being one of the most pro-
gressive farmers of the south. His Oglethorpe
county plantations are models, and show that
Mr. Smith has reduced farming to an actual
science, the results of which demonstrates how
much money there is in agriculture when
properly attended to. Mr. Smith has made
plenty of money and is probably the wealthiest
planter in Georgia.

CULTIVATION OF THE MULBERRY TREE.

During the past few weeks a report has been
in general circulation among the papers of the
state to the effect that Mr. Smith had planted
one hundred thousand mulberry trees in this
county, his object being to make a thorough
test of silk culture in Georgia. The report
said that he was satisfied that there was a great
deal of money in it, and determined to go
to work at once to develop it; that he negotiated
with Mr. W. H. Thurman, of Athens, to set
out these trees, and that Mr. Thurman was
now at work at it.

A representative of THE CONSTITUTION
called on Mr. Smith to inquire of him con-
cerning the matter, and in reply to the question
as to whether or not the reports were true,
he said:

"They are partly true, but greatly exaggerated.
Two years ago I bought of Mr. Thurman
one thousand fruit bearing mulberry
scions and got him to superintend their planting.
I did this not only because I wanted to
incidentally test the silk industry, but because
I thought the mulberry tree possessed many
advantages in other respects. I regard the
fruit bearing tree both for fruit and for
timber. They grow up quickly, and bear
luxuriantly. Being nearly all heart, the
timber is very valuable for posts, crosses,
and many other purposes where durability is an
object. Again, mulberry timber is especially
adapted for furniture. These trees bear
fruit 100 days each year, beginning the last of
May. While some of the berries are ripe and
falling to the ground, others are green and
others blooming. Hogs are extremely fond of
them, and fatten rapidly on them. So do
chickens and other fowls.

A PROFITABLE CULTURE.

"I have no doubt but that the growing of
these trees can be made profitable. On an
acre of land one hundred could be set out, and
in ten or fifteen years these trees would aver-
age say eight or ten inches in diameter, and
eighteen or twenty feet in height without
limbs. Each tree would furnish at this rate
about one hundred feet of lumber. This lumber
at one dollar per hundred feet would cause
each tree to be worth one dollar after being
sawed up. Mulberry lumber, however, is worth
more than one dollar per hundred feet, per-
haps two dollars. But whether they are
ever raised for timber or not on a
large scale, every farmer should have a few
acres for his hogs and chickens. A few around
the yard for chickens is an excellent thing."

"AS TIMBER BECOMES MORE SCARCE

and valuable our people, if they are wise, will
begin to look about for the most available
timber to take the place of that now being
cleared away so rapidly. Instead of entir-
ely giving up, as so many do, hundreds of acres
of poor, worn and exhausted land, it would be
much better to plant these lands in some
green, which, in the course of time, would be
a valuable asset.

"I call the attention of the people to matters
of material progress, to induce them to look
ahead and prepare for coming years, to per-
suade them to improve their homes in every
possible way, is, perhaps, the greatest mission
of any newspaper.

Remember, the ice is coming and you
now have an opportunity of a life time to get
Dry Goods for almost a song. Come, and
come in a hurry, and save yourself money.

We will open

BARGAINS.

Remember, the ice is coming and you
now have an opportunity of a life time to get
Dry Goods for almost a song. Come, and
come in a hurry, and save yourself money.

We will open

MONDAY MORNING

with more genuine bargains than any half
dozen houses in this U. S. A.

One more case of those lovely brillian-
teens (just opened) will be sold at 5c. One
more case of that 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c cotton flannel to be sold
this week at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. They are sold as seconds,
but don't you forget it they are first when you
talk bargains. Just opened, one more case of
those Accordion Plaited Suits. Don't wait,
they are going fast. Our dress goods stock is
beautiful. Come and see. We will sell this
week all combination suits at half price. Don't
miss this chance. Silk warp Henriettas 75c.
Black dress goods cheaper than anybody. Our
Henriettas at 25c, 35c and 50c, extra wide,
take the per-sim-mon. These three prices
cannot be matched this side of the factory,
and if we didn't have a big interest in the fac-
tories we could not sell these goods at such
low prices. Prices cut all to pieces on

MONDAY MORNING

with more genuine bargains than any half
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VOL. XXI.

DRY GOODS.

Keely Co.
Leaders
of
Low Prices.

We weigh our words well, still they are nothing. Prices are the magnets that attract. The usual juggling of the holiday gift hunters will this week again sweep through all special sections. The great spaces of the store are hardly broad enough. However, all comers can get a footing; Keep to the right move leisurely.

Plushes are for Christmas. The colors will rest your eyes, the prices will calm your pocket.

The Holiday flutter in Handkerchiefs has started. Increased counter space, denser, thicker crowds, better, richer stocks.

Brave Belfast is the center of the world for these Linen things. Was a time when not a mongrel (cotton-and-linen) Handkerchief was made there; now more than half that are sent out from that city are either cotton or cotton mixed. The southern staple has crept into some of the very finest, but you don't suspect it until the wear and wash test shows the cheat.

For the person of taste who wants a snow-white Handkerchief, soft and silky, one that will not wash fuzzy or turn yellow with use—

We expect to sell nothing but Linen as Linen. The great flood of union goods has never reached our counters.

For the Christmas throngs this department has been made larger and bettered with styles more varied and far handsomer than ever.

For Ladies.

Plain white, hemmed, 14 inches square, 50 to 150 each.

Plain white, hemstitched, 1/4, 1/2, 1 and 1/2 inch hems, 100 to 350.

French sheer, hemstitched, 1/4 and 1/2 inch hems, 150 to 400.

Printed border, very pretty, from 100 to 250.

Embroidered and printed hemstitched from 150 to 350.

Scalloped and embroidered, all white and colored, 12 1/2, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350.

Scalloped, fancy diced, blocked, sprigged and sprayed, 250, 300, 350, 400, 500.

Mourning, hemstitched, 12 1/2, 150, 200, 250.

Mourning, embroidered scallops, 200, 250, 300.

For Gentlemen.

Plain white, hemmed, 22 1/2 inches square, 12 1/2, 150, 180, 200, 250, 300.

Plain white, hemmed, woven colored borders, a superb bargain, 22c.

Plain white, printed and hemstitched from 150 to 400.

Special lot, samples, 18 inches square, 1/2 and 1 inch hemstitch, 20c.

French colored printed borders, hemstitched, size 34, 1/2 and 1 inch hemstitch, 35c.

For Children.

Colored woven borders 2c, 30, 50, 75, 90. Staunch unhemmed for school use, 10c per dozen.

Plain white hemstitched, 1/2 and 1 inch hems, 100, 150, 200.

Printed white hemstitched, 100 to 250.

Scalloped and embroidered 200 to 300 each.

The sheer and shimmer of silk lights one corner of the stock. Note the price bearings.

For Ladies.

China silk, white, 14 to 20 inches

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRY GOODS.

Keely Company

square with 1 and 2 inch hems, 35c, 40c, 50c.

Sorts brightly brocaded with fresh patterns in colors and white, 40c to \$1.75.

For Gentlemen.

Hemmed, white, 20 to 28 inches, 35c to 75c.

Mufflers, imported. Plain, twill, brocaded richly, diced curiously, blocked oddly in white, cream, buff, cardinal, maroon, claret, brown, blue, etc., 28 to 36 inches square, 75c to \$2.50.

Cashmere Mufflers, plain, white and colors, printed in spots, stripes and Persian effects, 75c to \$2.

We took a big lot of the Mufflers. Exactly the qualities, styles and sizes that have been pronounced from Paris to St. Petersburg just the right thing for a well-dressed man. You may please both pocket and fancy here.

Prices are Brazilian, that is revolutionary, all through the Underwear. Made in dull times you get the things with the labor thrown in. Not a garment for either sex that doesn't afford a forty per cent saving to buyer. It's the weather's own fault that they are still here. But never mind, Mercury may yet shake hands with zero. Then away they'll get.

—

Men's Hose that will set you feeling for your pocketbook. Qualities that you like, at prices that you don't usually hear of.

Men's English Cotton Half Hose, at 15c a pair, reduced from 25c.

Men's English Cotton Half Hose, fancy stripes, at 23c a pair, reduced from 35c.

Men's British Cotton Half Hose, black, navy, seal, brown and mixed blue-and-black, at 28c a pair, reduced from 40c.

Men's Camel Hair Half Hose and heather mixed, at 33c a pair, reduced from 50c.

Hosiery for women and children equally attractive. Quarter of a hundred new and excellent styles are jostling one another in crowded shelves. To thin the rows a rousing sale has been ordered. The season creates a lively demand for them.

Bizarre and startling effects in horizontal and perpendicular stripes. Bright colors designed into shaded plaids that spread from toe to toe.

Figures in quiet, modest colors irregularly printed all over.

All the old familiar in solids and unbleached or balbriggans.

A small bit of a trade-billow will soon sweep these two thousand sprays away.

—

Fine Umbrellas at about what the handles alone are worth. We told of a little lot a month or so back. Gone in a twinkling. Five hundred more.

26-inch, \$2.00.

28-inch, \$2.25.

They are handy things for Holiday gifts. Useful, serviceable and not costly. A sensible selection.

—

The front of the right aisle, as you enter, is mainly given over to Furs. Fixtures are filled with

trophies wrested from nomads of the woods and waters. You must realize that this department is the center of such things.

Pause over the counters and stroke the graceful

hanging hairs of sweeping Boas, rest chilled hands in the satin nest of Muffs, test the weightless warmth of Capes. We doubt if a like stock has been shown in the south in two score years. In every way the largest and most complete assortment that is within your reach. An extra word concerning the Silk Beaver sorts. Their mar-

DRY GOODS.

Keely Company

velous smoothness and softness, and fineness of touch and beauty of finish is not, by any, surpassed. They stand second to nothing that can be found in any worthy Furrier.

They will continue to assert greater sovereignty in their part of the store. Remember, the Fur profusion beats all the past in variety and quantity and carries with it price advantages which greatly favor you.

—

Cloaks have been caught in the current. Prices, this week, take a deep dip down. Whatever you are likely to care for is here. A bargain bunch of Berlin garments just in.

Despite distance, expense, tariff, far less than you could buy them at retail in Berlin, far below importation cost.

Here are some special items that will start folks scrambling to the store.

Tailor-made English Jacket, best Beaver, faced with satin, \$3.85.

Double-breasted Cheviot hip-gore Jacket, rever collar, \$4.25.

Short walking Jacket of English Seal Cloth, very fine, \$5.90.

Directoire Jacket, with vest front, Chevron diagonal, \$6.30.

Tight-fitting Stockinet Jacket, bound with braid, \$7.45.

Directoire garment of striped cloth, in black, brown and navy, loose front, ornaments on back and revers, \$6.85.

French long wrap, of fine English Kersey, bell sleeves; plush or fur collar, in sizes 34 and 36, \$7.25.

Tailor-made Newmarket of fine Beaver, in black and fall shades, trimmed with braid, \$8.50.

Russian Wrap of handsome sedan stuff, with collars and cuffs of fine fur, \$9.75.

Newmarket of yama, or rough all wool Cheviot Chevron diagonal, plush collar, \$10.00.

Profits, in the beginning were real thinly spread on Plush Wraps. Today they are much thinner. With Plush, as with other things, we chance nothing. We know every in and out of the business. No guess-work, nothing hap hazard. The pile, the thickness, the weight is what we look carefully into. If you are, at all, interested in such, don't skip our stock.

—

It is quite an art to fit the feet, to fit them faithfully we mean. A tight Shoe, a narrow sole, and a foot that bulges out over it, is far from a proper fit. We have such shapes as are in every way right.

No undue pressure, no lack of toe room.

All parts soft and easy, and with graceful and neat; cheap also. We have in mind every need that stands for your comfort.

Plush and Alligator Slippers that men will fall in love with. Cozy for lounging about—what else is so appropriate for your gift to him? A great collection of embroidered Slippers for men from 75c to much more. Felt Slippers for men and women.

—

Our \$2 woman's Kid and Pebble Goat Button Shoe is famous—opera and common-sense last—every pair honestly warranted. You know what that means.

Here's a new recruit with price already warped. A woman's genuine Kid and Pebble Goat Button Shoe for \$1.50, all sizes and all solid, selected leather.

Extra restful "Old Ladies" solid-comfort Shoes for feet hurt with tender spots, \$1.25.

Men's hand-sewed Calf and Kangaroo Shoes, \$4. Not a word more

DRY GOODS.

Keely Company

is necessary; simply see these, Spring heel and school Shoes for all who wear them.

The reputation of our Ziegler Bros.' goods are measured by generations. Men now old wore them when they were young. We have the proud distinction of being the largest southern distributors of these goods. Our immense dealings with the manufacturers give us leverage and we regulate prices to your interest, as you may find by inquiring tomorrow.

—

Buttons. You can choose from sorts unique enough to make you dizzy. Big and little, pinched, puffed, square, round, or as if just out of a railroad smash-up.

—

Our Ribbon business is robust. That's the gist of what we said weeks ago. True today. They'll continue to whirl out right merrily until the robins nest again.

—

A generous bargain-streak runs through the Laces. Fully equipped with selections chosen with nice judgment and kept fresh with the latest styles from the foremost makers here and abroad, it is indeed a department that women delight in.

—

A random glance through the ten gown stuffs.

Creamy, soft ground, printed with bunches of Roses, even to the thorns. Innocent thorns, like couriers' swords, not made to stick you; flexible thorns, pliable to the touch, yet appearing fierce enough to tear your flesh. But they are a delusion. A pleasant delusion, these printed flowers; beautiful but not expensive.

Just one look more.

Again creamy, soft ground, but printed with Pinks. They show the wonderful progress in the art of figuring cloths. So natural they fool you into touching or smelling to test their reality. Utility in beauty. Price \$1.25 a pattern.

Others are decorated with forget-me-nots and carnations and everything from the daisy that gems the sod to the hyacinth that blushes under glass—all real to the eye. A heap of the stuffs hard by compels the writer to sniff the air—but it don't sniff for a scent. Odorless—but rich.

The woman who buys and wears one brings the sunshine of summer flowers into the house, and all for the merest trifle. Colors dainty as leaves and petals ever take.

—

The latest Blanket triumph! Six and one-third heavy pounds of pure, fine, fluffy wool, and the price \$4.35 the pair. Put together with careful and thorough skill. Generous in size, scrimped in nothing.

—

A Comfortable that sheds the down is a plague. Look at these: Covered first with fine white cambric and then with tulle. "Interlined," we call it. The cotton is there to stay—good, pure, white carded cotton, and the price \$2.75.

—

Cheapness and beauty, originality and taste, economy with effectiveness—these rare combinations—twin elements of activity—are here.

—

Keely Co.

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, ETC.

SIMON & FROHSIN,
43 WHITEHALL STREET.
SPECIAL SALE
—OF—
HOLIDAY HANDKERCHIEFS!

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS SILK HANDKERCHIEFS!

Ladies' hemstitched handkerchiefs with colored borders at 40c dozen, worth 90c.

Ladies' white open work, drawn thread handkerchiefs, 50c dozen, worth 90c each.

Ladies' hemstitched handkerchiefs with white or colored, hand embroidery, 10c, worth 20c each.

Ladies' sheer linen lawn handkerchiefs, double row hemstitched and embroidered initials, at 10c, worth 25c.

Ladies' fine quality hand embroidered handkerchiefs, in all the latest designs, 60c, worth 125c.

Ladies' fine quality hand embroidered handkerchiefs, in all the latest designs, 60c, worth 125c.

Ladies' hemstitched white Handkerchiefs from 25c up.

Men's hemstitched Handkerchiefs, plain or with printed borders, new styles and fast colors, 10c, worth 15c.

DRY GOODS.

J. Scott & Co.

Whitehall, Cor. Hunter
commencing Monday at seven o'clock, we will make
grandest slaughter ofLINERY!
—AND FANCY

Ey Goods.

down to the people of Atlanta. Not one or two items are stock at bargain prices. Between 8 and 9 o'clock Monday we will offer: Ladies' Felt Hats at 10c, a worth thrible the price we them. Only one to a customer.

Children's trimm'd. Hats have been selling all season will go Monday at 75c. Steamer Caps for boys and all colors and sizes. Your entire stock at 50c. OSTRICH PLUMES —AND TIPS

Actual New York Cost. Our store is brim full of ICE BARGAINS

you will call Monday, we you will be well paid for trouble.

J. SCOTT & CO.,
Whitehall, Cor. Hunter.

es' Cloaks and Furs!

We have never had trade in Cloaks and Furs as during season. We an- bough a large k, and made complete a new Cloak. Fur department, felt sa g u i n e rning the trade. it so far ex- d. our most ginary hopes that have filled in and in so many times now it seems we must or new goods again, ch we have done next week we will the newest and complete line of furs of the kind in the short.

We call especial at- tion to our Mis- sicks. These are now of beauty and re- member, we will make

Furs, we sim- attention to that we deal in oddy furs and that hing in fur can be from this depart- t, from the re- sum to the re- Skin. Chamber- son & Co.

DAVIS IN STATE.

ORION FRAZEE TALKS WITH MRS. DAVIS.

HER RECOLLECTIONS OF HER HUSBAND

The life of a Noble Man as Told by a Lov- ing Wife—The Work of Taking the Musk—What Mrs. Davis Says.

New Orleans, La., December 7.—[Special.] General Davis's remains lie in state in the council chamber, city hall building, on St. Charles street, surrounded by emblems of peace, emblems of war, emblems of the confederacy, and emblems of the union.

Heavy black drapery covers everything.

Since early morning, a constant throng has been moving through the building, and when the doors were closed tonight, at ten o'clock, it was estimated that over thirty thousand persons had passed inside to the casket, gazing upon the face of the dead chieftain. Negroes, as well as the whites, and grand army men, as well as confederate veterans, lingered over the dead hero with the same manifestations of respect. During the day, many

TOUCHING AND PATHETIC SCENES

were presented to those on duty around the chamber. The city hall building is one of the largest in the city, and the council chamber is one of the most spacious in the building. The casket is in the center of the chamber, resting upon a raised platform. Four soldiers have been on duty since the body was taken into the building. The casket is an extremely handsome one, a marvel of rich simplicity. It has no extravagant decorations, and its simple color is almost severe. It is covered with deep black, heavy velvet, and has a few choice silver and gilt ornaments. A ruching of creamy white satin relieves the dark color around the top. On either side are boxes of polished metal and plain, heavy, silver handles. About one-third of the top is a heavy plate glass, through which the face of the dead statesman, in quiet repose, is seen. Over the casket is thrown the battle flag of the 1st Louisiana regiment, a flag tattered and torn. In the casket

THE PRESIDENT RESTS

in an easy, graceful position. His face looks as it did a few years ago when he captured the hearts of Atlantians and Georgians. His right arm rests upon his body, exposing his hand to view. He is dressed in a suit of gray, and presents a familiar appearance to those who have known him since the war.

And Mrs. Davis began talking about Mr. Davis's magnificent physique. So it was decided that the uniform should be sent to Mr. Fraze, and in that Mr. Davis will be made.

Mrs. Davis gave Mr. Fraze minute instructions about things at Beauvoir, telling him where he would find everything. To him she talked so freely that a casual observer would have thought they were friends of years, and not the acquaintances of a few hours. The interview lasted more than two hours, but in most of her talk Mrs. Davis referred to features, emotions and characteristics of her husband. She said but little out of what might be strictly instructions to Mr. Fraze. As we started to leave she

ABOVE FROM HER CHAIR,

and shaking hands with Mr. Fraze, said:

"Come back tomorrow, if you can; but if you can, send in your card, so that I will know who it is. In that way I will know you and see you. I may give you much you can't learn otherwise."

As we drove away, Mr. Fraze remarked:

"That conversation has done her more good than anything. It has taken her mind from the present, and she feels much better. That is apparent."

A PLEA FOR DELAY.

Driving away from the Fenner mansion, Mr. Fraze said:

"Now, that you have secured Mrs. Davis's consent, I must ask that you put the work off until tomorrow, because Mrs. Davis wants to visit the body with Mrs. Hayes tonight after ten o'clock, when the throng has been excluded. She and Mrs. Hayes will remain with the body until twelve or one o'clock."

Mr. Fraze objected to any delay, saying the sooner he could do the work the better the work would be. After a long conference it was agreed that he should begin work at two o'clock in the morning. Since then, every detail for the work has been arranged, and at two o'clock Mr. Fraze will begin his task, guiding his hand in the difficult work by the many electric lights which are throwing their mellow rays over the dead body.

After leaving Mrs. Davis, Mr. Fraze conducted Mrs. Davis to his residence to show him

A COLLECTION OF MR. DAVIS' PHOTOGRAPHS.

The collection covers a period of many years and some of them are excellent pictures, some inferior and some very poor. Some represent him in early life, some in middle age, some in the civilian dress, some in the United States uniform, and in the confederate gray. He looked so well, and some of very recent date.

It was with some difficulty that consent for the mask was secured. Several sculptors had telegraphed for the same privilege, and the Fraze requested an interview with Mrs. Davis. Through Hon. Edson H. Farn, a cousin of Mrs. Davis, however, the consent was secured. Mr. Farn, in addition to being Mrs. Davis's cousin, married Davis's grand-niece, and for the past fifteen years has been his legal adviser, and warm and intimate friend. Mr. Farn and I went to the Fenner home. After waiting in the parlor a short time, we were

CONDUCTED TO MRS. DAVIS.

She was reclining in an easy chair, in a room in the northwest corner of the mansion, the same room in which Mr. Davis died. The lady moved as if intending to rise and then dropped back as though completely exhausted. The great grief she was enduring was stamped upon her face and was apparent in every feature, every movement, every word. For a second she covered her face with her kerchief, as if wiping away a tear, then with a faint smile, graciously received Mr. Fraze. The sculptor grasped her extending hand, as Mr. Fraze introduced them, saying:

"Do not try to get up. I'm glad to meet you, and in this, your great affliction, you have my deepest sympathy."

Mrs. Davis's eyes filled with tears, and Mr. Fraze began explaining the cause of the visit. Instantly Mrs. Davis brightened and a new life began creeping into her face. Then

THE SCULPTOR CONFERRED.

asking her questions about Mr. Davis, and her answers indicated how dear to her heart was the grand old gentleman of whom she was talking. As the conversation progressed, her interest grew, and before the first half hour had gone over by she was sitting erect and talking with more animation than since Mr. Davis's first illness. In her face, too, there came much of the life which was lost to her so many friends. She was talking about Mr. Davis as he referred to her in the zenith of his glory. She was living over again the days of old, when he was the idol of the south in the United States senate, and the strength of Pierce in council. There was a period of the president's life upon which she dwelt with more tenderness, love and zeal, and that was when he was leader of the hopes of the south. In discussing Mr. Davis's life, as president, something to pride was apparent in her face. She was happiest during the evening when talking about the confederacy, and the great love and confidence the people of the south showed Mr. Davis during that long and hard struggle. For the people who trusted and followed her husband through those days manifested in every word a love deep, sincere and true. Then when she came to that darkest of all periods in the noble man's life—his imprisonment at Fort Monroe—a sadness crept over her. In every word, in the tone, the infection, there was a deep sadness, touching and almost

TRAILLING IN ITS EFFECT.

But in no word did she indicate a resentment against those who deprived her husband of his freedom for two long years and a half of his sojourn for the first twelve months.

"Since that confinement," she said, "none

of his photographs have been good, and we had rather you would not consider them at all in your work. In that prison his health was broken. The diet he received was not what he needed, and since then he has been an invalid."

Mrs. Davis quickly passed over the prison life of Mr. Davis, and then took up the post-bellum life at Brierfield and Beauvoir. The happy days were lived over again, and again the pleasant smile came. Then came:

THE LAST SICKNESS.

and with her recital of Mr. Davis grew sad. But her mind was quickly drawn from sorrow by the sculptor. He had many questions to ask, and Mrs. Davis was ready with every answer. Minutely and carefully, she told Mr. Fraze of the measurement and points essential to him in the great work he will begin tonight at two o'clock.

"But I want you to know," she said, "that we have never had a photograph of Mr. Davis that we like—not a single one. They all make his face too severe, when there was never a gentler, softer, more affectionate man in the world."

Mrs. Davis dropped her head a second, and then, looking up with a smile of pleasure, and almost happiness, said:

"The best picture we have of him is at Beauvoir. I want you to go over there and see it. It is a miniature made by an Englishman, who came over before the war. Mr. Davis was then 59 years of age and I think it is excellent."

Then after a short pause she said: "Mr. Davis was the most graceful rider I ever saw. He sat a horse perfectly, and his horsemanship was faultless."

In her tone there was love, admiration and pride.

"But this work," said Mr. Fraze, "is to represent him as the statesman, not the soldier. It is to represent him as the president of the confederacy, not the United States army officer in the Blackhawk war."

"So I know," she answered, "and that is the way we wish it."

"Would you prefer it as he was during the war or since?" she was asked.

Without hesitating a second she answered: "As he was during the war. As he was in Richmond. As he was when he led the cause he loved so well."

A SECOND LATER REMARK:

"I have his confederate uniform—the last he had. In that he looked so well, so noble, so grand. He always looked neat, and I never saw him with a soiled article of wearing apparel. That uniform fits him perfectly."

And Mrs. Davis began talking about Mr. Davis's magnificent physique. So it was decided that the uniform should be sent to Mr. Fraze, and in that Mr. Davis will be made.

Mrs. Davis gave Mr. Fraze minute instructions about things at Beauvoir, telling him where he would find everything. To him she talked so freely that a casual observer would have thought they were friends of years, and not the acquaintances of a few hours. The interview lasted more than two hours, but in most of her talk Mrs. Davis referred to features, emotions and characteristics of her husband. She said but little out of what might be strictly instructions to Mr. Fraze. As we started to leave she

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS.

The Procession at Midnight on Its Way to the City Hall.

New Orleans, December 7.—Three weeks ago, in the midst of a cold rain storm, on one of the drearest mornings of the year, Jefferson Davis was carried from the steamer *Leather* to the Payne mansion. Last night, about 11:15 all that was mortal of Jefferson Davis was carried from the Payne mansion to the city hall in a hearse. It was wailed and solemn.

At 10:15, bearing the low rumbling of wheels in the street, the afflicted widow of the great statesman, took a last farewell of his ashes. One kiss was imprinted on the pale, cold lips and then she turned sorrowfully away to the solitude of her own apartment. The door had scarcely closed behind her, when an undertaker entered the main hall. A hearse and two carriages were waiting at the door. First the magnificent floral offerings were transferred to the carriages by the following, friends of the ex-president: E. H. Frazer, Judge C. E. Fenner, E. B. Krutzschner, J. E. Frazer, R. W. Foster and James B. Richards. Officers John Treen and L. S. Sebba, served as police escort. The gentlemen named entered the carriages and the

HEARSE MOVED SLOWLY.

out First street, the carriages dropping into the street. The full moon, standing almost directly to the zenith, shed a soft, londly light through the vales of mystic clouds that were sweeping up the river and drenching the foliage of the spreading magnolias on either side of the street. Great drops of water hung like crystals from the points of the leaves and now and then dropped upon the damp pavement as though the trees "grieved, if aught inanimate ere grieved," were dropping tears of sympathy as the sad little cortège passed.

The route taken was out First street to St. Charles and down St. Charles to the city hall, where the remains of Mr. Davis will lie in state until next Wednesday.

AT THE CITY HALL.

By the time the hearse reached the city hall the council chamber and lobbies and corridors of the building were crowded with citizens. The council chamber was quickly cleared and a way opened for the admission of the body. The hall was heavily draped in black, which was relieved with the red, white and blue of the stars and stripes. There were also rich floral decorations everywhere, beside crossed swords and other military devices. At the head of the hall hung a portrait of the dead chieftain, richly festooned with grape, through which sparkled incandescent sparks like tiny stars.

THE CATAfalQUE.

The catafalque was draped in plain black.

The coffin was covered with black plush, edged with broad black braid. The handles along the sides consisted of a single square bar of silver on either side, and across each was a short bar of gold. The top of the casket is covered with one sheet of heavy French plate, and the corners are rounded. The casket is made of mahogany.

The interior of the casket is lined with white satin, and beneath it upon the catafalque is spread a thick Turkish rug of black hair. The body was carried to the catafalque by the same

gentlemen who placed it in the hearse.

VIEWING THE DEAD.

Thousands Take a Last Look at Mr. Davis's Remains.

New Orleans, December 7.—The remains of Jefferson Davis are lying in state in the council chamber at the city hall. The coffin rests upon a catafalque, and is devoid of much ornamentation. The casket has a silver plate, upon which is the simple inscription:

JEFFERSON DAVIS AT REST.

With date of death added.

Badges of confederate associations—the flag of the Washington Artillery, a sword passed through the waist of wheat, and a pair of crossed Spanish daggers, as the plume is formed, fastened together with a single ribbon, are the only other ornaments.

The desk of the mayor and clerks have been covered over and turned into a platform, which is a receptacle for floral offerings. The room is darkened and lit up by a cluster of electric lights, their brilliancy being dimmed by the cable drapery. Soldiers in uniform stand guard; stacks of arms and cannon fill the corners of the chamber, and all around the walls are rows of plants and shrubbery, forming a beautiful contrast.

Since early morning the people have been pouring in to obtain a last look at the dead. No crowding is allowed, and visitors are filed through the room in regular columns. All classes are represented, in the procession by the bier. The number of colored people is marked. The mourning is general, and every place of prominence in the city has put on black.

A noteworthy event this morning was a telegram sent by Mayor Shakespeare to Secretary of War Proctor, officially notifying him of the death of ex-Secretary Davis and the date of his funeral.

A special messenger has been dispatched to رسول the sword to Mr. Davis in the Black Hawk.

M. Davis was to be buried with him.

There will be eight divisions in the parade, and a place has been reserved for United States civil and military officers; colored societies, the fire department, military, veterans and benevolent bodies and organizations.

Governor Lee is very urgent because Richmond was the capitol of the confederacy. Our

boy is buried there, and we both love that place. Then it has the largest cemetery of confederates head in the south. Montgomery bases its claim upon the fact that that was the first capital."

The question will not be settled until Miss Winnie returns from Europe. Today, when Mrs. Davis received a message from Miss Winnie, saying that she would start home, a cablegram was sent back, urging her not to come. It is now thought that Miss Davis will remain in Paris until her health is better.

IN THE ROOM WITH THE DEAD.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8, 2 a. m.—[Special.] Mr. Fraze has just commenced his work, and it will require at least an hour to complete it, and maybe two hours. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Hayes did not, reach the hall until half-past eleven. The delay was occasioned by Mrs. Davis's nervousness. About half-past eleven a carriage drove up to the main entrance, and Mrs. Davis and her daughter, accompanied by Mr. Farrar,

ENTERED THE BUILDING.

Mr. Cranston, the proprietor of that popular hotel, is unfeeling, and seems to think he will be able to get away with the disapproval of both the press and the public.

The members of the society and their friends are to be received at the confederate telegraph office, and the committee, and the members of the society, should be sent to Mrs. Davis. General Roger A. Pryor framed a telegram, which was approved by President John C. Calhoun. This is all that the society will probably do, and is in fact, about all that could be done,

AFRAID TO UNDERTAKE IT.

Mrs. Davis would not allow the body to be fully embalmed for some cause, and only partial embalming was effected. This is the reason the hand cannot be moulded. Mr. Fraze is anxious to have one of Mr. Davis's feet moulded, and Mr. Fraze will undertake that. He is working very cautiously, and probably 500 people are awaiting the result. Everybody wants it to be a success.

E. C. BRUFFEE.

A MEETING OF ALL SOUTHERNERS

in New York was held for tomorrow at 10 a. m.

The meeting will be held at the New York hotel, where the southern addresses will be made and suitable resolutions adopted.

The southerners in New York are sincerely grieved at the death of the illustrious hero of the lost cause, and will do all in their power to manifest their devotion to the memory of the dead.

J. V. Y.

SHE MOURNS MR. DAVIS.

A Washington Lady Drapes Her House in Black.

RAISING THE MONEY.

THE FUNDS FOR THE FAMILY AND FOR THE MONUMENT.

Both Were Started Yesterday—Mrs. Davis's Wishes—The Citizens' Meeting—The Amounts That Have Been Subscribed.

Now give—everybody what he can.

The work of raising Atlanta's quota of the fund for the family of the confederacy's president, and the money for the statue in his honor has begun.

The movement's set on foot by Governor Gordon, as president of the confederate survivors, is bearing good fruit. From all parts of the south comes endorsement, hearty and substantial. The people of the south are only glad to be able to do something for those they love so well.

Atlanta will do her share—gladly and willingly will she do it. And when that is done she will erect in memory of the dead chief a monument which will be an honor to the city. The first step towards the organization of a Davis Monument association were taken yesterday.

It has been asked how much Atlanta should contribute to these funds.

The limit of the fund for the family is fixed by Mrs. Davis herself, as will be seen by the dispatch of Mr. Farrar printed below, at \$100,000—not this as charity, but to be invested in accordance with the Davis Land company plan.

This must necessarily limit the amount which each community can give, for every southerner will want to give something. The twenty and more leading cities in the south could easily raise the amount needed, and that in a day; the smaller cities, the towns and villages all want a hand, however, and all will respond promptly that the one hundred thousand may be raised by the time specified—Wednesday night.

With subscriptions pouring in from New Orleans, Galveston, Fort Worth, Austin, Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Knoxville, Richmond, Norfolk, Lynchburg, Charleston, Columbia, Raleigh, Charlotte, Atlanta, Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Columbus, Rome, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, Columbus, Jackson, Little Rock, and from hundreds of smaller cities as well, it is safe to expect that all that is needed, and more, will be raised by Wednesday. Atlanta people should give, and give promptly. It is right to expect that Atlanta shall contribute \$5,000 of the \$100,000 needed, and from \$7,000 to \$10,000 will be about her fair share. Atlanta will do whatever is right—that can be depended upon.

Now, as to the monument. It should be of bronze and of heroic size, and will cost about \$25,000. The greater portion of this amount must be furnished by the citizens of Atlanta.

THE CONSTITUTION will be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions to both funds. The finance committee of the Fulton County Confederate Veterans' association, has gone to work vigorously, and yesterday subscription papers were placed in the banks, hotels and other prominent places. The subscriptions will be acknowledged in THE CONSTITUTION as soon as made.

The committee on arrangements announces the programme for Wednesday. There will be a general suspension of business and everybody will unite in the memorial exercises at the capitol.

Major M. C. Kiser, chairman of the finance committee, requests that all the preachers of all denominations take up a popular collection today.

MRS. DAVIS'S WISHES.

She Will Accept Only Enough Money to Buy Her Estate.

THE CONSTITUTION, feeling that the people would want to move with some assurance and certainty in raising funds for the benefit of the family of ex-President Davis, telegraphed Mr. Edgar Farrar, well known as one of the closest advisors and friends of the family, who was present at Mr. Davis's bedside when he died, to ascertain such delicate manner as would suggest itself to him, what were Mrs. Davis's wishes in the matter. We received the following dispatch from him last night. It is needless to say that this dispatch is authorized and represents Mrs. Davis's feelings in the matter:

"NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 7.—A full consultation has been held with Mrs. Davis on the subject of your telegram to me. She authorizes me to say that if a fund is raised as a subscription to the stock of the Davis Land company, of Jackson, Miss., and is disbursed through that company, she will be gratified and will accept. If it comes as charity she will not accept. The Davis land company, of Jackson, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, was authorized to buy from Mr. Davis six thousand acres of valuable land in Arkansas, for which he had consented to take twelve dollars per acre and expects to have declared this to be the value of the land, although from its location and wild condition it is not now saleable. This plan of relieving Mr. Davis from the burden of his debts—amounting to forty-five thousand dollars—was a pure business proposition, entirely satisfactory to him and his scrupulous sense of independence. The family would prefer to have this plan carried out. Several thousand dollars of the stock have already been subscribed and a committee here was formed before Mr. Davis's death to obtain subscriptions to this stock throughout the south. If you will lend your great aid in this matter, the result is accomplished. If you need any further information about the company, communicate with W. L. Hemingway, treasurer of the state of Mississippi, who is president of the company."

"EDGAR H. FARRAR."

This dispatch does not embarras the action of the public in the slightest. The money should be raised promptly and the stock in this land company taken. The 6,000 acres thus purchased by voluntary contributions of the people can be made a public park sacred to the memory of Mr. Davis, or can be sold and the proceeds applied to the sustenance of confederate homes in those states of the south that have already built them.

We can but honor the delicacy of Mrs. Davis in this matter. This land is a part of her husband's estate. To sell it is a transaction above the law of charity—however delicately this charity might come from the spontaneous hearts of her people. Her action fixes a definite point to which the fund must be raised. We need \$100,000 cash, and we must have that amount by next Wednesday night. This immense tract of land then becomes the property of the contributors and may be devoted to such purposes as they decide. It can

easily be devoted to some purpose that will enlarge and perpetuate the memory of Mr. Davis and his bereaved and high-minded widow.

AT THE CAPITOL.

The Georgia Committee on the Relief Fund Appointed.

The death of Mr. Davis was the main topic of conversation yesterday at the capitol, as it was the day previous.

Almost every visitor at the governor's office was anxious to know just what steps had been taken toward honoring the day on which the ex-president will be buried. The subject of the fund which is being raised for Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis was also discussed, and everybody was anxious that the sum contributed by Georgia should be an adequate testimony of the love and esteem in which the commander in chief was held, not only during his life, but after his death.

The finance committee, appointed last night by the confederate veterans to organize and receive subscriptions for the Davis widow and orphan fund, called at the capitol early in the day. After some consultation with Governor Gordon, the members left and the following despatch was sent from the executive department to all the governors of southern states:

ATLANTA, Ga., December 7.—As the commander of the United Confederate Veterans, I respectfully suggest that you appoint a general committee for your state to receive funds subscription for the Davis widow and orphan fund. The committee will be well and eminent success is assured. The fund to be invested for and presented to them after conference by the committees of all the states. J. B. GORDON.

While the wires were bearing the governor's suggestion to all parts of the south, he devoted his time to preparing a committee for his own state. It is composed of the following members, one from each senatorial district in the state, and is made up as follows:

1st district—R. Lawton.
2d district—S. D. Bradwell.
3d district—C. Nichols.
4th district—J. C. Jones.
5th district—W. A. McDonald.
6th district—C. R. Pendleton.
7th district—J. W. Mitchel.
8th district—B. Hartell.
9th district—R. B. Doster.
10th district—Richard H. Hobbs.
11th district—J. W. Jones.
12th district—William Harrison.
13th district—A. S. Cutts.
14th district—George Jordan.
15th district—J. W. Boynton.
16th district—Merter Haynes.
17th district—H. H. Perry.
18th district—C. J. Jones.
19th district—J. W. Heard.
20th district—T. F. Newell.
21st district—Richard Johnson.
22d district—W. H. Rose.
23d district—C. C. Green.
24th district—W. S. Shepherd.
25th district—Henry Persons.
26th district—James B. Boynton.
27th district—J. W. Pendleton.
28th district—R. B. Nisbet.
29th district—E. Strother.
30th district—J. W. Swift.
31st district—J. W. Holton.
32d district—W. P. Price.
33d district—Sam Dunlap.
34th district—J. W. Jones.
35th district—W. L. Calhoun.
36th district—P. H. Brewster.
37th district—James M. Howitt.
38th district—J. W. Jones.
39th district—H. Bell.
40th district—C. J. Welborn.
41st district—P. W. Watkins.
42d district—J. W. Jones.
43d district—W. H. Black.
44th district—W. H. Payne.

In reply to his telegram Governor Gordon received the following message before leaving the capitol:

RALEIGH, N. C.—I will appoint the committee at your suggestion. DANIEL FOWLE.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Your telegram received and the matter will receive attention. J. P. RICHARDSON.

On Monday morning the governor will appoint a delegation of citizens from each congressional district to attend the funeral services at New Orleans next Wednesday. He has already telegraphed his intention to personally represent Georgia at the sad ceremony.

THE FUNDS STARTED.

The Finance Committee of the Veterans' Association at Work.

Major M. C. Kiser and the other members of the finance committee appointed by the Fulton County Veterans' association, were busy yesterday preparing for the reception of subscriptions. The work has now fairly begun, and the fund will grow rapidly. It now stands:

M. P. Howell.....\$100
Major M. C. Kiser.....100
J. W. English.....100
S. D. Bradwell.....100
W. P. Inman.....100
George W. Parrot.....100
H. H. Perry.....100
J. C. Nichols.....100
F. R. Maddox.....100
W. C. Sander.....100
Colonel L. P. Grant.....100
Thomas Clark & Co.....100
John D. Lupton.....100
Julius L. Brown.....100
S. H. Paclan.....100
B. Lowe.....100
H. C. Lovell.....100
George Hulsey.....100
J. B. Folson.....100
Joseph Thompson.....100
John O'Gorman.....100
W. A. Russell.....100
Tho. B. Neal.....100
W. H. Calhoun.....100
S. R. Rose.....100
Chas. G. Bass.....100
Humphrey Castleman.....100
Mrs. Mary Castleman.....100
J. H. Halloway.....100
W. W. D. Aper.....100
L. Wilson.....100
Mrs. Jas. W. Roberts.....100
Kate Robertson.....100
R. M. Clayton.....100
Albert Howell.....100
W. C. Harrison.....100
E. P. Baak.....100
J. W. Jones.....100
J. William Jones.....100
J. C. Hamilton.....100
L. P. Thomas.....100
J. C. Thompson.....100
Jas. D. Carter.....100
Miss Isabella Caselman.....100
Louis Caselman.....100
Catherine Moore.....100
A. E. Calhoun.....100
R. O. Douglas.....100
J. W. McDaniel.....100
J. L. Lauman.....100
A. S. King.....100
W. P. Mitchell.....100
H. L. Wilson.....100
Judge Anderson.....100
A. H. Cox.....100
G. H. Hydris.....100
A. J. Sullivan.....100
L. J. Laird.....100
J. H. Keane.....100
Robert L. Rodgers.....100
W. M. Harbin.....100
A. C. Hays.....100
T. W. Adams.....100
George H. Drake.....100
T. P. Clemons.....100

Total.....\$1,932

(Major Glenn's Proclamation.

MAJOR'S OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., December 7, 1889.—At the suggestion of the committee of confederate veterans I request that the mayor and general council of Atlanta, the judges and officers of the different courts, the military companies, and the fire department with such other organizations as can do so, march in procession with the confederate veterans to the services to be held in memory of Jefferson Davis on Wednesday next, and I suggest that the arrangements for that occasion be under the charge of the Hon. W. L. Calhoun, the president of the Fulton County Confederate Veterans' association. I also request that all places of business be closed during the memorial exercises.

John T. Glenn, Mayor.

THE MONUMENT FUND.

The Citizens Meet and a Committee is Appointed.

The Davis monument is an assured fact. Yesterday at noon the formal steps of the organization of the Davis monument fund were taken at the chamber of commerce and the work of raising the money was begun.

There was a large attendance of prominent citizens in response to the call printed in THE CONSTITUTION. When the noon hour rang Mayor Glenn called the meeting to order, and Mr. J. K. Ohi was made secretary. Mayor Glenn then explained the objects of the fund which is being raised for Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis was also discussed, and everybody was anxious that the sum contributed by Georgia should be an adequate testimony of the love and esteem in which the commander in chief was held, not only during his life, but after his death.

Major M. C. Kiser explained at some length the step which had been taken towards raising the fund for the family. He told of Governor Gordon's call as the general of the confederate survivors, and the responses to that call. He said that he had just come from the capitol where he had been in conference with Governor Gordon, and that the governor, in order to make the movement general had appointed a committee of one from each senatorial district to take charge of the work of organization and receive Georgia's portion of this fund.

"It is our desire," said Mr. Kiser, speaking for the Fulton County Veterans association, "that Atlanta's subscription be raised at once. The governor's idea is to have them all in by Tuesday night in order that the fund may all be in by the day of the funeral."

He said that the Davis monument had been assigned to this senatorial district and that he, as chairman of the finance committee, had been at work all morning preparing the necessary subscription lists and receiving subscriptions.

THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

Mr. Kiser then called on Mr. Gray, who said that he was glad to hear that Governor Gordon had moved so promptly in the matter. He deserved the gratitude of the people for his wise and prompt action, which would make a nucleus around which the fund for the family of Mr. Davis would be promptly raised.

"Every good southerner," he said, "will cooperate heartily. But we also want a statue of Mr. Davis. Status educate. The statue of Mr. Davis, reminding the passer-by of his earnest and eloquent and patriotic life, inspires and uplifts all our people. The statue that crowns the hills of Richmond makes its people more patriotic. I have a boy who is the hope of my life, and there is no man living or dead to the base of whose statue I would send him sooner to learn the duties of a citizen and a patriot, than the statue of the golden-hearted general whom death we mourn today. Let us build this statue that it may perpetuate the memory of this great man, honor the soil on which it is set, and stand as an example and an inspiration to the young of our city."

MR. SMITH SPEAKS.

Mr. Hoke Smith was next recognized.

He was willing, he said, to contribute to a statue of Mr. Davis, but doubted if it was wise to start a fund for that purpose while the fund for the family was being raised.

He held that the first duty was to the widow and the orphan, and that to start a fund for a statue might embarrass that object.

MR. GRADY'S REPLY.

Mr. Gray replied that he would be the last man to hinder the raising of a fund for Mrs. Davis, or to divert attention from it. But if the people of the south did not spontaneously raise such a fund as will put her above want, they would not be worthy to raise a monument to her husband.

"We need not fear," he said, "that they will be laggards in providing for the bereaved widow and orphan of our illustrious dead. The money will come, sir, as the rain in summer. Let us build a monument also. Let us start both movements and carry them on together, though separate. I was never so proud of being a Georgian, or an Atlanta, as when I saw that old man, poor and trembling, and bearing the burden of a lost cause, given in this city and by this people, an ovation that could not have been surpassed had he come from the conclusion of a triumphant treaty of peace. Let us crown the glory we then won and the duty we then did, by raising at once a fund that shall put his family above want, and perpetuate in bronze the memory and the inspiration of his great and stainless life. I confess, sir, to impatience at the doubt that our people will fail to fit its full measure both these demands upon our love and affection. Let us start both movements, and I hereby subscribe one hundred dollars to each."

MR. FOUNTAIN SPEAKS.

Mr. Francis Fontaine was next given the floor.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I desire to make a few remarks. Our general press and our chief rulers were appropriately noted Mr. Davis's death. The private soldiers I think should have some voice in the general movement of sorrow and sympathy for the bereaved family and as a private soldier I desire to offer an humble tribute to the memory of our leader. It was my pleasure to stand by Mr. Davis when he delivered his inaugural address as president of the new nation, a nation 'in which none rose so fair or fell so stainless.'

"It was later my privilege to serve as a private soldier, and bear my own expenses, although at the time of our meeting it was difficult to do so. This is the only service I have ever done for notoriety because thousands of other boys entered the service as did, and it is only stated to exemplify the fact that our people were animated by the loftiest patriotism in thus following the leadership of Jefferson Davis, the leader of the cause of constitution and rights and home rule."

"Every private soldier will be glad to add his mite to the support of the family of Mr. Davis, and to honor his memory by contributing to the fund to build a monument. I approve, of both funds and will contribute to both."

Mr. Donald Bain said that it was settled that a monument was wanted, and he proposed that Major Glenn, the chairman of the meeting, should be authorized to appoint a committee of five or seven, or of any number he saw fit, to organize it.

MR. SPALDING.

Dr. Spalding rose and said that the movement had his whole sympathy, and he had every confidence that the south would do its whole duty in raising the fund for Mr. Davis's family and also in raising the fund for the monument. He was therefore anxious to offer his services to the work.

MR. CASTLEMAN SUBSCRIBES.

Mr. Humphries Castleman was the next speaker.

He desired to second the motion made by Mr. Gray that a monument should be raised for Mr. Davis. The sum of \$30,000 had been mentioned and he felt sure that it would be more than sufficient.

He was anxious to have the monument erected in the city of Atlanta.

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A Modern Gulliver.

A great many disinterested persons would like to know what has become of Brother Blaine. A while ago the Maine statesman was the most picturesque figure in our politics—a man of rampant individuality, full of energy and filled—so his friends said—with that fine afflatus known as the American spirit.

Partisan though he was, his personality was attractive even to those who were his political enemies. There was about him a touch of those dashing qualities that are so pleasing to the southern temper, and there were many in this section who admired the man while despising his politics. He seemed a year ago to have a great future before him. He was the idol of the republican masses and the accepted leader of the republican party. He carried about with him a large parcel marked "My American Policy," and whenever he gave it a significant pat in public there was what the reporters call loud and vociferous applause.

But where is Brother Blaine now? On the 4th of March last he walked into Mr. Harrison's cabinet with his American policy under his arm, and shut the door after him. Since that time nothing has been heard from him, though the general impression is that he is still somewhere on the premises.

But where? What is he doing? What has become of his North and South American vigor and his North and South American policy? What has become of the aggressive personality and the bounding enthusiasm that made him popular? These are interesting questions, but we believe that they can be satisfactorily answered. We believe that Brother Blaine has been hypnotized and paralyzed by the offensive mediocrities of the Hayes administration.

At first, like Gulliver, who found himself bound by the cobweb threads of the Lilliputians, Brother Blaine was exasperated, and it is not to be doubted that he made a desperate effort to extricate himself. But he soon saw that resistance was useless, and he succumbed to the deadly dullness by which he was surrounded.

The Lilliputians were wise enough to release Gulliver and make him useful, but Harrison, the king of the administration Lilliputians, is afraid to give Brother Blaine his liberty, and so the Maine statesman is helpless.

He Has Found His Level.

The Nashvillian American is authority for the statement that Mr. George W. Cable, on his recent visit to that city, was entertained by J. C. Napier, colored, where he spent a most agreeable evening in the society of our colored elite.

Mr. Cable is quite right. He advocates the social equality of the races, and he is practicing what he preaches. It would be decidedly inconsistent for a man with Mr. Cable's views to give the preference to the white race. Of course, his intimate association with the negroes will hereafter cause the whites of the south to bar their doors to him, but this is just what the little renegade desires. It is money in his pocket to slander the southern people, and a slight taste of martyrdom would give him fame and fortune among his New England task-masters, who now own him, body and soul.

Mr. Cable has made his choice, and he must abide by it. If he has to bear the scorn and contempt of the people he has betrayed, perhaps the gold and the plaudits of his purchasers will more than balance the scale.

A Modest Reform.

We print elsewhere a communication from Dr. I. S. Hopkins, which deserves the attention of thoughtful people. The case to which he refers—the sentencing of two children to the penitentiary for four years—is not an exceptional one by any means, but that fact does not by any means make it the less deplorable.

Neither judge nor jury has any discretion in the matter. The trouble is with our penal code, which, while it provides for grades of crime, makes no provision that will cover the cases of which Dr. Hopkins cites an example. The result is that children and persons not of mature age are compelled to serve out their sentences side by side with the most hardened criminals.

This daily contact is in the nature of a criminal education that is ruinous in its effects on the moral natures of the younger prisoners, and directly opposed to the best interests of society.

The complaint is not new to these columns. Judge Richard Clark some years ago showed that the penal code of our state needs reform in this particular, and THE CONSTITUTION has made the matter the subject of editorial protest, but the legislature appears to be interested in questions of less importance, and no effort is made to reform the penal code so that it shall represent the spirit and movement of our civilization.

There is nothing reformatory in the character of our penitentiary system. Under our laws it remains a school of vice and crime, in which the younger prisoners graduate, and in which the older ones, hardened and confirmed in their course. Every year this college for criminals turns loose upon society its interesting quota of graduates.

We are not sentimental in regard to the punishment of criminals, and we are not among those who are engaged in the effort to make prison life a picnic for those who have transgressed the law. We believe that punishment for crime should be a warning and an example to all persons as well as a lesson to the criminal; but this can be accomplished without herding criminals of all grades and ages together, and making their punishment common in everything but the

length of the term to which they are sentenced.

As Dr. Hopkins suggests, there ought to be a house of correction, to which children-criminals might be sent. The children convicted in our courts the other day, no matter what the law may be on the subject, have not yet reached the age of responsibility. In addition to this fact, their lack of training and their ignorance ought to be taken into consideration. It is said that they are already expert burglars and cracksmen. If this be so, what is society to expect from them at the end of four years, when they have graduated from the penitentiary, and when they are old enough to appreciate at its full significance the infamy with which they have been branded?

For the Monument and the Family.

On yesterday a movement was fairly started to raise a fund for the family of Mr. Davis and a fund for the erection of a monument and a statue.

A dispatch in another column gives form to the fund for the family. Mrs. Davis will not receive charity, but she is willing that the sale of property—unusable in open market, agreed to by her husband, shall be consummated through a public subscription.

The price put upon this land is \$100,000. The debts owed by the Davis estate are \$41,000. This would leave for Mrs. Davis and her daughter about \$60,000. It would leave the land—probably worth \$50,000 as the property of the subscribers to the fund. Under their direction it can be made a public park, a home for confederate veterans, or sold and the proceeds applied to what-ever purpose is thought best.

The fund for the statue is fairly started.

Not less than \$25,000 should be raised, and this amount should be contributed at once so that the work of making a great and commanding statue shall be started. Mayor Glenn has appointed a committee which will take the work in hand at once and push it to a speedy conclusion.

THE CONSTITUTION will give its utmost strength to furthering both these objects. Governor Gordon's appeal to the confederate veterans will raise a large amount. These amounts will be acknowledged through the CONSTITUTION as they are sent to us. Many persons outside the veterans will be glad to contribute. We shall be glad to acknowledge such contributions and to turn them over to the proper committees. We shall be glad to receive and to acknowledge subscriptions to the Davis Monument Fund. Let us hear from the people everywhere. Sunday is a good day for good deeds, and you cannot do better today than to send in your subscription to both these high and inspiring objects.

The Sword as a Civilizer.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat claims to feel a deep interest in the welfare of the negroes of the south, but would resort to heroic measures in dealing with the negroes in Africa.

Our contemporary says that the only hope of redeeming Central Africa from barbarities in a process of gradual extermination.

JOSEPH A. WASHINGTON society girl is named "Katalin" Jones.

WALKER, DR. MARY WALKER wants Fred Douglass's place as minister to Hayti.

INGERSOLL.—Robert G. Ingersoll will speak to the New York Bar association on "Crimes Against Criminals."

STANFORD.—Mrs. Leland Stanford will found a university in which the students along with higher studies, will receive training in the trades and mechanics art. Her attention was drawn to the matter by finding six graduates of Yale working as street car drivers for her husband. This fact led her to believe that a classical education is not the best man for active life.

TROLLOPE.—The late Anthony Trollope always remained a friend of Pedro II, the emperor through the London postoffice, and as the imperial visitor left, one of his attendants thrusted a couple of gold pieces into the hand of the astonished Mr. Trollope. The mistake was never forgiven by the novelist.

WALES.—It is said that the tailor's bill of the prince of Wales has remained unpaid for many years.

MAHONE.—General Mahone is apparently leading a quiet life in Washington.

VICTORIA.—Queen Victoria is breaking down rapidly. She suffers from rheumatism, and her mind is not at all bright.

PROCTOR.—Secretary of War Proctor has about as much sentiment as a block of Vermont marble.

GRANT.—In 1857 General Grant made a living by hauling wood to St. Louis and selling it.

THE STORY OF A SHAM.

Art circles in New York are in a flurry over a little joke.

Last week a well-advertised art auction took place, and among the pictures exposed was "A Sunset," bearing the name of the famous landscape painter George Inness.

Painting after painting was sold, but there was a general buzz of admiration when the sun was revealed.

"A characteristic Inness," said one gentleman.

"See those brush marks and the admirable treatment of the distance," remarked another.

The picture was started with a bid of fifty dollars. It ran up to sixty, seventy, eighty, and then jumped to one hundred. The bidding went on fast and furious, and the painting was knocked down for \$175.

A little later the joke was made public. It seems that a certain Robert Fullerton, who had never painted a picture before, was the artist. Fullerton had heard it said that the value of a painting depended upon the name and reputation of the artist. He went to work to test the matter. A correspondent thus describes his method:

"The painter lost no time in making useless sketches or looking out for perspective. He simply squeezed out some blue paint across the center of the canvas, saying: 'Here goes for the distance,' and then he painted a sky. This it was decided should be 'Inness.'

The Tennessee society of the Sons of American Revolution has been organized at Nashville, with Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelly president, and vice-president from all parts of the state.

THE KNOWLTON.—James Knowlton states that the Knoxville railroads will be sold to the East Tennessee, as reported. The citizens have raised enough money to pay off its debts.

A bold attempt was made to rob the Mechanics' National bank, at Knoxville, the other night. The burglars were defeated by the vault.

Nashville, John Griffin, a prisoner, was sentenced to the workhouse to work out a fine and costs. The governor remitted the fine, but left the costs.

The ubiquitous bill for a dog tax has been introduced in the South Carolina legislature.

Knoxville, Tenn., like Nashville, is improving its street car lines. Electricity will be used, and the electric cars are being built by the Franklin company.

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DALE IN JAIL.

HE WAIVES A COMMittal TRIAL AND HIS BOND IS FIXED AT \$800.

In Dallas Jail the Man Who Is Either an Awful Sinner or a Very Much Injured Martyr, Reading His Bible.

DALLAS, GA., December 7.—[Special.]—Mr. Dale is in jail in default of \$800 bail. This is rhythmical, in a small way, but there is no poetry about it for him. After waiting in vain for Hon. Charles G. Jones, solicitor-general of the circuit, about seven o'clock Sheriff Moon, of Paulding county, appeared before Justice W. M. McGregor and stated the case of the State vs. W. R. Dale alias J. O. H. Nutall, charged with bigamy.

The prisoner was not removed from the jail, but Colonel Ivy Thompson, of Anderson & Thompson, represented the defense. He asked that a continuance be granted until next Tuesday, so as to give the defense time to get up the witnesses.

Justice McGregor listened patiently to both sides, and then decided that it would run the county to unnecessary expense to bring all the witnesses there Tuesday, just for a commitment trial.

Colonel Thompson then waived a commitment trial, and the case was set for the second day of the spring term of Paulding superior court, Tuesday, January 7, so as to give the witnesses time to get there.

The bond was fixed at \$800, and Mr. Dale,



not being able, on the spur of the moment, to give bail, he was remanded to jail until the matter could be arranged.

WILL HE GIVE BOND?

Mr. Dale is either a great sinner or a much-injured martyr.

Not a single expression of sympathy or friendship was expressed for him among the one thousand inhabitants of the town of Dallas.

The first expression from every tip was: "Well, we always knew that there was something mysterious about the man. He looked and acted like one shadowed by some great misfortune."

"Why," said Dr. Connally, "he made himself a perfect recluse when he was here. He came here and hung out his shingle, went to work at his trade as a jeweler and was seldom seen on the streets. Still, he was a great lady's man, and very popular socially, when he chose to appear in company. Nobody can remember exactly when he came. Some say in the spring of one year; others contend that it was in the winter of another year. So, you see, he had few intimates."

"I remember the first time I saw him," said Mr. Tom Sanders, "and his face is engraven on my memory. He was then in the Masonic hall over there, and I went in to get some harness mended. He looked to me then that he was a man under a cloud, although we afterward became the best of friends, and he seemed to think a great deal of me. He made nobody his confidant, and lived within himself."

"Will he be able to make bond here?" was the question asked of a number of gentlemen. The invariable answer was that it was doubtful.

When the question was put to the prisoner himself he said:

"I don't know. Do you reckon I can, Mr. Moon?"

"I am unable to say. Perhaps you can make a part of it here, at least."

"I suppose I can make it in Atlanta."

"All right," said Colonel Thompson, "get up what you can here and Mr. Moon can deputize some man to come to Atlanta, where we will try to get the remainder, and will return the bond to him."

"With the approval of the sheriff of Fulton county," said Mr. Moon.

"Certainly. We will fix that."

After a private consultation with his client, Colonel Thompson left for Atlanta.

HIS SURROUNDINGS.

Mr. Dale is not uncomfortably situated. He occupies one of the iron cells in the second story of the jail, where he has nice bedding. His meals are cooked and sent up from the kitchen of Sheriff Moon, in the rooms on the first floor.

During the day he is given the freedom of the room outside the cell, which contains several barred windows that let in plenty of light.

The only furniture of this lonely room is a common family Bible, sent up by request of the prisoner. At the right hand window, looking out over the bleak brown hills, toward Atlanta, he stands and reads the word of God.

His only companion is Zack Keith, an ignorant negro, who is uncommunicative. Zack has only been in there about two weeks, having acted in such a way as to excite the suspicions of his bondsmen, who turned him over to the sheriff.

No friend, except his attorney, and none of his wife's relatives visited him during the day.

Shortly after the trial Rev. Mr. Orr, the resident minister of the Methodist church, called to express his sympathies to his brother in distress.

Rev. J. W. Spinks, the pastor of the Baptist church, was absent from the town.

HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW'S DISTRESS.

Mrs. J. D. Smith, mother of the wife who lives in Atlanta, is heartbroken over the affair. She lives in an humble cottage on the outskirts of the town. There is where she resided when Mr. Dale wooed and won Miss Eddie Smith.

She has the deepest sympathies of the entire community in her crushing sorrow. Mrs. Smith is a hard line. Her husband was a most estimable man, and when he died at Rockmart years ago he left her with a house full of children.

Two of the sons are now with Mr. James, of the convict lease, earning fair wages. A third, about fourteen years old, runs the little farm that supplies the necessities of life for his widowed mother.

Just across the rods where the town stands a neat, white painted house, where Mr. Dale boarded when his intimacy with the sister of his wife caused a separation between her and her husband.

On the north side of the public square is a combination dwelling and office, and that was the home to which he carried his bride. The "x" was added to it at his request when he married.

Near by is the Masonic hall, a two-story structure, and in a little room to the left of the main entrance on the ground floor he hung out his shingle after he left his first quarters.

Near Mr. Bud Foote's hotel is a blacksmith shop occupied by Mr. Noah Pinkard. Near that Mr. Dale helped to build the little house now used as a barber shop. During the time that he occupied this building he kept Mr. Pinkard's books.

HE WAS UNCOMMUNICATIVE.

Weasley Atkins was employed by Mr. Pinkard during the time, and he was soon dismissed when Mr. Dale had ever let any hint drop

that would excite the curiosity of those who came in contact with him.

"Not a word, sir," answered Weasley, "and I met him every day for a long time. Folks talked a great deal about him when he got into his little trouble, but nobody ever heard him make a remark that would arouse suspicion."

Over in the southwestern portion of the town stands the Baptist church. It is pleasantly located in a beautiful grove of trees, and is a large, low-roofed building, on the general order of country churches.

Here Mr. Dale was married. In this building he preached his first sermon, and within its walls the people of Dallas have sat for many a Sunday listening to his eloquent denunciations of sin, and his earnest appeal to sinners to accept God and be saved.

He joined the church at the Methodist church, which has been torn down since then. After he had been a member for a short time he applied to the conference to be taken on trial as a preacher. The conference declined, because of the trouble in which he had been caught involved.

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BAKING POWDER.



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and healthfulness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the best brands of low-grade Alum or phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 103 Wall St., New York at wholesale by H. C. Bonson and Shropshire & Sons, Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES, SAVE MONEY

Go to HANCOCK & KING'S, corner Broad and Alabama streets, and see the beautiful

PLUSH AND FANCY GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT HALF PRICE.

Merchants, go to HANCOCK & KING'S and buy

Blank Books and Stationery

at great bargains. Don't delay. Now is the time. The stock is rapidly going for cash. It must be sold

PAPER! PAPER! PAPER! LOW PRICES

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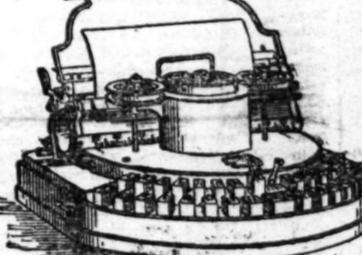
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TYPEWRITER.



THE NEW HAMMOND TYPEWRITER

Is the most successful writing machine in the world. For sale by

J. H. Nunnally.

Buy Your Child a

Bicycle, Velocipede, Or Tricycle

For Christmas. Outdoor exercise is essential to their health. Wholesale and retail, at

J. H. NUNNALLY'S,

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MCKELDIN & CARLTON'S



\$3 SHOE!

Made of Best Domestic Calf Flint stone white oak soles. Free from tacks and threads, that hurt the foot and wear out the soles:

ALL STYLES!

Button, Lace or Gimpess

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

DRY GOODS, SHOES, TOYS, ETC.

John Ryan's Sons

Wonderful display of holiday bargains is attracting the attention of all Atlanta. Nothing heretofore attempted in the south could possibly give you an idea of the vastness and elegance of this wonderful emporium, covering 2 1/4 acres of floorage, and employing 225 salesmen.

French china tea sets, 56 pieces, only \$8.50. Large wax dolls on bargain tables 10, 25 and 50 cents.

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THE SPECTRE LOVER.

A lady always dressed in black, and wearing an expression of patient suffering and resignation is sometimes seen on the streets of Atlanta.

The older residents recognize the sweet face, surrounded by snow white hair, as one which made many hearts feel sad a quarter of a century ago, and those who see the calm, resigned features for the first time recognize intuitively that events of more than ordinary interest, bringing with them more than ordinary suffering, must at some time have agonized this fair old lady's life.

The romance of her youth was once familiar to many people in Atlanta, but occurring as it did, when the confederacy was making its last heroic efforts for existence, and the whole country was devastated by the horrors of a cruel invasion, it has passed from the memory of almost everybody, except the few who, since the war, have been her constant companion, and have had the memory of these events kept fresh by watching the never-ending grief of their friend.

Up to the time when Atlanta gave up the unequal struggle, and Sherman led his troops into the vanquished city, a gentleman lived here whose chief pride was in his family. Three brave boys and two fair daughters grew up about him, and as he watched them grow, and saw only such traits in them as could make him proud, he felt that his lines had been cast in very pleasant places and was content.

Then came the war, and one by one his three boys left him full of hope and courage leaving him only his two girls to watch over. One by one as they had left him his three sons were brought back again pierced by bullets only to be laid by their mother's side in the grave yard. When the last of his boys were brought home dead the old man's heart broke. For a few weeks he struggled hard to overcome his great sorrow for the sake of his two young daughters. Then one day he was found with the pictures of his three dead boys on the table before him. His head buried on his folded arms quiet died.

Among the friends who came to the help of the orphan girls was a young officer who had fought side by side with one of the lost brothers. He was at home on sick leave, and as day by day he was brought in contact with the two sisters and saw the resignation with which they bore their great sorrow, and more especially how the younger of the two devoted herself to the consolation of the elder, a feeling of exceeding pity sprang up in his heart, and by the time he was able to return to his regiment he knew that he loved the younger sister with all his strength.

He told his love, and to his joy he found he was loved in return. When he left to join his regiment he took with him the assurance that when he returned he would be given the right to shelter and protect the girl he loved so dearly.

Months passed by and the two sisters continued to live alone in the house where they had been reared while the terrible tide of war ebbed and flowed about them. News of the lover came but rarely from the front, and when it did come it told of hardships and privations and desperate battles that sickened the heart of the poor girl whose family had been swept away and whose whole heart was wrapped about her soldier lover.

One night the sisters sought their room, and as usual, they sat at the open window talking of the future. The moonlight shone on the street below, making it almost as clear and bright as in the day time. Suddenly they both gave an exclamation of surprise and pleasure. Standing just opposite their window saw the soldier lover of whom they were at that moment talking.

There was no possibility of a mistake. The bright moonlight revealed every feature, and the girl who loved him recognized even the clothes he wore. He was standing with one hand pressed to his side and looking at them with what seemed at the distance an expression of loving entreaty. His fiancee waved her hand to him and called his name as loudly as she dared. He seemed, however, not to notice any signals made him, and continued looking without a movement. Finally, although, he was late the two girls decided to go down and speak to him. As they left the window the soft summer air brought a whisper to them, and both distinctly heard the words: "Be true to me, always be true."

Filled with an apprehension of some new and great disaster the sisters hurried down the stairs and threw open the front door. Immediately in front of them was the spot where the returned soldier had a moment before been standing. He was gone, however, and not a trace was left to tell what direction he had taken.

Distressed and agitated the Sisters returned to their room and for many hours continued to discuss what had happened, longing for the day to come that the mystery might be explained.

All through the next morning the younger sister waited for her lover but he did not come. The knowledge that a soldier's dutie might keep her lover away did little to console her. Finally she could stand the suspense no longer, and she determined to visit the city and learn what she could of her lover's actions.

Almost the first thing she heard was that a great battle had been fought the day before in which her lover's regiment had been engaged. Crazed with anxiety, she remained for hours waiting for intelligence, and finally her worst fears were realized. A bulletin of the dead and wounded was received, and the first name in the long list which met her eyes was that of her lover.

She was taken to her home, and later learned how the man she loved had fallen, pierced through the heart while leading his men in the grand charge which turned defeat into victory. When the two girls saw the figure of the man who filled their thoughts standing opposite their window, he was lying not a distant battle field cold and dead.

When the youngest of the sisters was again seen in Atlanta after months of illness, she was dressed in widow's weeds, and she wore the expression of patient suffering which has distinguished her ever since.

In a few months the chestnut hair turned white. Although always cheerful, she has remembered for more than twenty-five years the words of her dead lover, which she believes she heard, and has remained "true to him" always true."

L. M. W.

CHURCH CHIMES.

Services That Will Be Conducted Today in the Various Temples.

METHODIST.

First Methodist—Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by the pastor, and at 7 p.m. by a special service at which Professor C. Lane will preside. Spurious services will be disengaged, and short addresses will be made by Professor Charles Lane and Rev. M. J. Cofer, and two illustrations by Miss Leila Richardson. No collection. Class meeting 9:30 a.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

Trinity Church—Dr. Warren A. Candler will preach at 11 a.m. and Rev. J. T. Gibson at 7:30 p.m.

Merritt Avenue—Rev. C. A. Evans and Rev. I. S. D. pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor. Services at 8 a.m. on Saturday morning.

Wednesday at 7 p.m. All are invited to attend.

Asbury Mission, corner Foundry and Davis streets—Preaching at 11 a.m., Sunday morning, by W. B. Smith, and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor.

Payne Chapel, corner Hunnicut and Luckie streets—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by Rev. W. Williams.

Grace M. E. Church, South, corner Houston street, and Boulevard—Rev. R. F. Sennett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor, who has just arrived and will begin his ministrations at this church to-day. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m.

First M. E. Church, South, corner Houston street, and Boulevard—Rev. W. Lambdin, superintendent. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor.

Walker Street Methodist—Rev. J. King, D. M., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by Rev. C. Davis, Sabbath school at 9:30 a.m. Willis A. King, superintendent. Board steward Tuesday at 7 p.m. Monday. Young men's meeting Tuesday. Playing cards will be stopped at 7 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, West Hills, near Peachtree street—Rev. A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Services at 9:30 a.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Services at 9:30 a.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Services at 9:30 a.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. All invited.

Berea—Rev. L. C. Partridge, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. V. P. S. C. E. at 6 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Central—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Services at 9:30 a.m. Professor W. W. Lumpkin, D. D., superintendent. Rev. W. W. Lumpkin will preach to the Atlanta Zouaves, who will be present in full company. Congregational music will be led by Professor Davis of the public schools. Regular weekly prayer meeting. The pastor, Rev. W. W. Lumpkin, will be present on Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

First Presbyterian church—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. All are cordially invited.

Markets Street Mission Sunday school, of the First Presbyterian church, will meet just opposite the old Exposition hotel, on Marietta street, at 8 o'clock p.m. All are cordially invited.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church—Rev. J. R. Haworth, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Professor W. W. Lumpkin, D. D., superintendent. The pastor, Rev. J. R. Haworth, will be present on Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Markets Street Mission Sunday school, of the First Presbyterian church, will meet just opposite the old Exposition hotel, on Marietta street, at 8 o'clock p.m. All are cordially invited.

UNITARIAN.

First Baptist Church, corner Lee and Gordon streets, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Dr. William Crenshaw, superintendent. The Christian Endeavor society of West End meet at 3:30 p.m. F. P. Gardner, president. G. W. Anderson, superintendent.

West End Baptist church, corner Lee and Gordon streets, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Dr. William Crenshaw, superintendent. The Christian Endeavor society of West End meet at 3:30 p.m. F. P. Gardner, president. G. W. Anderson, superintendent.

Central Baptist Church, corner West Peters and West Fair streets—Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. J. D. McElroy, D. D., pastor. Services at 7:30 p.m. by Rev. W. H. Strickland, Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Dr. William Crenshaw, superintendent. Young men's meeting on Monday night, conducted by Mr. Lyon. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Ladies' Aid meeting Friday night. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Prof. L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Public cordially invited to attend.

Second Baptist church—Rev. H. H. McDonald, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Dr. William Crenshaw, superintendent. Young men's meeting on Monday night. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Prof. L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Public cordially invited to attend.

Central Baptist Church, corner West Peters and West Fair streets—Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. J. D. McElroy, D. D., pastor. Services at 7:30 p.m. by Rev. W. H. Strickland, Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Dr. William Crenshaw, superintendent. Young men's meeting on Monday night. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Prof. L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Public cordially invited to attend.

Sixth Baptist—West Hunter street—Rev. J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Communion at close of the morning service. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. J. C. Wilson, superintendent. Young men's meeting at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

First Baptist—West Hunter street—Rev. J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Communion at close of the morning service. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. J. C. Wilson, superintendent. Young men's meeting at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

CHRISTIAN.

West End Mission—Sunday school, of the Christian church, will meet at 5 p.m. in the hall over Mr. J. H. Caldwell's store. All the citizens and children of West End are cordially invited to attend.

The pastor T. M. Harris being absent from the city Dr. A. Thomas will preach at the Christian church on Hunter street this morning at 11 o'clock.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and North Forsyth streets—Rev. Geo. Leonard Charley, the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Dr. G. G. Gullatt, superintendent. Class meeting on Friday evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30 p.m. All invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Philip's—Rev. George M. Funston, rector. Second Sunday in Advent. Holy communion 7:30 a.m. Morning prayer with sermon at 11 a.m. Evening prayer with sermon at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Litany on Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. Dr. G. G. Gullatt, superintendent.

Good Templar Temperance meeting this 23d p.m. in Good Templar's Hall, 9½ East Alabama street. Service of prayer and song, with short talk by prominent speakers. Grand Chief Templar Rev. M. J. Taylor, speaker. Good Templar England and others will address the meeting.

Asbury Mission Church, corner Davis and Fourth street—Rev. W. P. Smith, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the presiding elder and 11 a.m. Dr. B. Lester, superintendent. Steward's meeting Friday night. All are cordially invited.

CHURCHES.

First quarterly meeting of Aiken Temple—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 u.m. by the presiding elder and at 3 p.m. Rev. J. W. Walker of Gammon school. Rev. A. Jackson, pastor.

SERMONS to Young Men.

A very large audience listened to the pastor, Rev. H. H. McDonald, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the presiding elder and 11 a.m. Dr. G. G. Gullatt, superintendent. Class meeting on Friday evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30 p.m. All invited.

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CHURCHES.

OVERBURDENED COURTS.

WILL COURT'S TRIBUNALS UNA-
BLE TO KEEP UP

Judge Tolleson Finishes His Argument, but the Decision is Reserved.

The Tolleson case was brought up before Judge Marshall Clarke again yesterday.

Judge Clarke did not render his decision in the case, but reserved it until Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. Tolleson converses with difficulty. For the past three nights his throat has been the victim of constant and disagreeable sensations, and at twenty minutes past ten o'clock Judge Hopkins, Mr. Tolleson's attorney, began by saying Mr. Tolleson had been illegally confined for this one reason—he had never been made a party to the suit. He challenged any man to produce any evidence from any law book of England or America showing that any person might be committed to jail for contempt of court without being first made a party to the suit.

Following Judge Hopkins, came Colonel Abbott for the plaintiffs. Colonel Abbott came to the court to inform the progress of the case, to keep up with the regular course of business, much less catch up the back log of the docket, and the necessity for some assistance, in order that the business of the county may be properly looked after.

After the closing of the following day, showing the exact state of the present administration of this case, and the progress of the same, he spoke at the bar meeting, and invited to make an address, and will speak to the other speakers at the luncheon.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, accompanied by a number of friends, leaving via the Air Line.

Mr. Gray will leave this evening for Boston to speak at the luncheon on Thursday afternoon, and will speak to the other speakers at the luncheon.

Mr. W. T. D. Meador, Dr. J. W. A. Hemphill, Mr. W. C. C. Galloway, Mr. B. Lowe, Mr. C. B. Bowers, Mr. George M. Brown, and Mr. J. R. Holliday, will join the party over to Boston with them.

AND ON MELONS.

The Astounding Statement at the Business.

He was in the city with growers committee the other day, and the melons in Mitchell, which they had made \$37, and they made this \$70, which would have made in hand.

gives as follows: The average in sixty three car-loads of personal observation when one car-loads after July 1st \$36.65, making the average car-loads throughout the season

40 cars averaged \$103.16 or \$2.08, making the average on 76 car-loads to the grower \$36.87 an acre, and the railroads averaged \$1.00 freight on fertilizers \$2.00 acre, car-loads on the product of over twice that of the pro-

ducts which otherwise have a weight of \$3.50 per acre, cutting 350 pounds, or two-hundred forty cotton yields the railroads \$15,000 in freight, while 400 mills per ton per mile, dwarfing the business. The amount to about 8,000 cars, for 1900 cars, if it could be 2 cars per cent of the of the Mississippi river, this ton would take at least 100,000 western roads would rates. Most of them now per ten miles. They can be rates that will develop a come at the earliest time that time railroads are that can't be approached and they give as a rate in full in summer and make rates that will more the business that would be beyond their capacity is this 1,120 cars, or forty of Atlanta, 1,347 cars, or went coastwise to the east, thirteen per cent, went to New points. The remaining sixty per cent got west of what we want is a revenue in the Ohio and Mississippi committee of the southern association has pro-

vided the reduction and James F. W. O'Brien took the same view of the case, and agreed to not pros the case pending and was to be tried next Friday.

Leak was adjudged to be extremely "visionary" in his views, and while not actually insane is sufficiently unbalanced to be irresponsible. He left the city immediately.

"HE IS VISIONARY."

Long Leaked From Custody Leaves the City.

S. G. Leak left Atlanta.

Few of those who knew him ever believed that Leak intended to do wrong. He simply did not have the judgment to carry out the schemes that were formed in his impractical mind.

Yesterday such representations were made to the court as convinced Judge Van Epps that Leak's mind was not well balanced, and the court taking a charitable view of the case, reduced the fine to twenty-five dollars and costs.

Leak paid the fine and was released. He then, through the assistance of friends raised enough money to refund to Mr. Howard and to Messrs. George S. May & Co., the money due them.

Solicitor Mr. O'Brien took the same view of the case, and agreed to not pros the case pending and was to be tried next Friday.

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MILITARY WEEK.

THE GATE CITY GUARD FAIR A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Something About the Guard and Its Second Anniversary Benefit Fair—The Ladies and Members Enthusiastic.

So far, it has been a success—a great success.

Of course you know that it is the Gate City Guard fair that is successful. Since its opening, on Tuesday, the fair has been a source of much pleasure to hundreds of Atlantians and of much satisfaction to the company.

The numbers have been literally wrapped up in the undertaking, and have labored hard and conscientiously to bring their entertainment to a successful issue, both socially and financially. That their efforts have been liberally rewarded is amply evidenced by the number of visitors in attendance, and the receipts at door and stand.

There could scarcely be a more commendable cause, than that for which the Guard's fair was inaugurated, the raising of funds to meet the mounting army debt. On the building of a debt of \$20,000 still remains unpaid, and it is to meet part of this amount that the company after discussing a number of other projects, finally decided to hold a fair. It was by this means that a large part of the original army fund was raised. Everybody remembers that fair, and it has been the care of the Guard to make this one fully its equal in every way, the company has received most generous encouragement in the way of contributions from both the Atlanta people and friends throughout the country. Close on to one thousand dollars in each has been contributed, and when all the valuable things that the booths and stands of the fair are added, the amount of the army debt will be lessened by a considerable amount.

The fair is in every way worthy of a visit, and its object is such as to command it to all, especially to those who feel an interest in the support and perpetuation of the military spirit among the young men of the city and state. To say that the Gate City Guard has a large place in the affections of the people of Atlanta, is but saying that which everybody already knows, and when this is said, the final success of the fair just inaugurated cannot be doubted.

THE GUARD'S ARMORY

has presented a scene of brilliancy and beauty since the fair was thrown open. The large hall is decorated elaborately with flags and colors—those military emblems which are so inspiring and attractive. At the end of the room facing the entrance, a commodious stage has been erected, the back, top and sides formed by the drapery of several large flags. On this stage, supported by two stacks of masts, with fixed bayonets, lies the unfurled battle flag of the Guard, and back of this is hung a banner captured by the company in far-off Connecticut—captured on a mission of peace and safety by the company from the Governor's Foot Guards, of Hartford, during the Guard's northern tour some years ago. On the banner, in large golden letters, above the seals of Connecticut and Georgia, are the words, "Welcome Brethren." The banner was designed and used at the Hartford company's reception to the Guard, and is one of the company's most highly prized souvenirs.

The booths are models of taste and beauty. There are six of them, all laden down with valuable articles, useful and ornamental, walls and windows also hung with decorations, and the balcony leading from the upper parlor and overlooking the armory floor is also covered with bunting, hung in artistic designs. The lower parlor has been reserved for a general reception room, and has also felt the touch of the decorators' hand.

THE BOOTH.

Probably the most striking of all the booths, is the armory booth. This is formed by rows of shining guns, with a crest of painted leather finishing off the top. Mrs. Albert Howell, Mrs. W. A. Wright, Mrs. A. H. Cox, Mrs. M. L. Hanna, and Mrs. M. Barnes, assisted by the Misses Hook, Miss Williams, Miss Abbott and Miss McBride, are in charge. Besides a large number of beautiful articles for raffle, the contest for a handsome sword between Captain Speer, of the Rifles, and Captain Hollis, of the Zouaves, is being conducted at this booth.

Next to the armory booth is the domestic booth. The ladies in charge are Mrs. Captain Hollis, Mrs. J. J. Woodside, Mrs. E. M. Roberts, Mrs. William Lyett, and Misses Carlton and Roberts. The domestic venture is a field of attractiveness. For twenty-five cents a card, you can buy a box of cashmere worth \$75, or a box of matches, or pieces of chewing gum; at a nickel, a bale of hay or a box of blacking. The booth is filled with flour, pickles, soap, thread, champagne, marmalade, goods, paints, extracts, hams, chewing gum, almost every other article of a use-ful nature.

At booth No. 3 there is an almost endless number of valuable articles and charming ladies. Mrs. McLendon, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Paul Dodd, Mrs. R. H. Johnson are assisted by Misses Williams, Grace Erwin, Hattie Mitchell, Alice Shumard, Mrs. London, Jessie Hardin, Lida Parsons and others. Among the things for raffle are a set of Dickson's works, papering for a room, a ton of coal, elegant library chair, two pair lace curtains, a large collection of crochet and knitting articles, and the lady friends of the company, Smyrna and a suit of boy clothes, overcoat, smoking jacket, monogram saddle-blanket, 50 umbrellas, vases, trunks, and a large number of others.

Mrs. Captain Hall, Mrs. Hannah, with Misses Goldsmith, Vaughan and others preside at booth No. 4, and Mrs. Captain Myers, Mrs. William Ezzard, the Misses Ezzard, Bloodworth, Hansell, Myers, Ford and Johnson, at No. 5.

The confectionery stand, which is filled with tempting articles, is in charge of Mrs. A. C. Laird, Mrs. R. J. Griffin, Mrs. Will Speer and Misses Crawford and Alexander.

A NOVEL FEATURE.

In the postoffice. It is gotten up in true style, with a little round pigeon hole window and letter slot. It is attended by a pretty young lady postmistress, who on the receipt of ten cents, guarantees the delivery of some sort of a package. The contents, of course, are only known to the sender—any one who has a mind to drop a line, will be transferred in small boats to the Alagoas. The empress was apt to drop continually with the hair she had combed. Upon its receipt I went to Rio Janeiro and placed myself at the disposal of the revolutionary government. The palace at Rio Janeiro was encircled by troops and ingress and egress was stopped. The siege lasted for thirty-two hours, during which time my family

SUFFERED FROM WANT OF FOOD.

We were then taken secretly at midnight between double file of soldiers, from the palace to the arsenal and placed on board a man-of-war, the Parabaya. As soon as we were on board she took her departure for Ilha Grande, where we were to be quartered.

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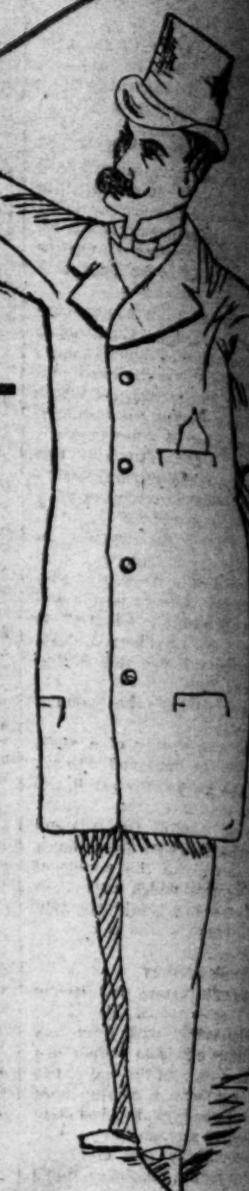
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COST

Here are Scores of Bargain Counters for Men
FETZER & PHARR



When the glow of December's last setting sun melts softly into the redness of the dawning New Year our firm will have undergone a complete change. "Fetzer & Pharr" will then be of the dead past. Let the simple statement suffice. The public will hear particulars later. In the meantime curiosity may find ample aliment in speculating and surmising. Just one remark: Under the coming regime the beneficent system operated heretofore will be carried to the height of its development. Now, fix with accurate precision, this fact in your mind, and let it absorb whatever of interest you can bestow upon the question of Clothing. On Monday morning we uncover by long odds the most fashionable and finest stock in the State and calmly ask that you accept the privilege of taking pick and choice of Suit or Overcoat at cost—actual, honest first cost.

A Host of Startling and Unprecedented Sacrifices.

This sale is no suddenly devised affair, but a feature—an expedient that we've faithfully sought to avoid. However it is imperative for us to immediately convert the bulk of our stock into cash—hence the opportunity for you to buy correct Clothing at Cost.

DO NOT SLIGHT THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS SALE.

\$10.00 Suits for	.....	\$ 6.50
\$12.00 Suits for	.....	\$ 8.00
\$15.00 Suits for	.....	\$ 9.75
\$18.00 Suits for	.....	\$12.50
\$20.00 Suits for	.....	\$15.00
\$22.00 Suits for	.....	\$17.00
\$25.00 Suits for	.....	\$19.00

CLOTHING AT COST

\$10.00 Overcoats for	.....	\$ 6.00
\$12.00 Overcoats for	.....	\$ 8.00
\$15.00 Overcoats for	.....	\$ 9.75
\$18.00 Overcoats for	.....	\$12.50
\$20.00 Overcoats for	.....	\$15.00
\$22.00 Overcoats for	.....	\$17.00
\$25.00 Overcoats for	.....	\$18.00

UNTIL THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1890.

Furnishings and Hats
AT COST

FETZER & PHARR

12 Whitehall Street.

Old Pants and Children's Furniture
AT COST

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—Indications for to-morrow: Fair, followed in northern portions by light rains, stationary temperature, southerly winds.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. (GOULD & CHILDREN.)

ATLANTA, December 7.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 7 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time—at each place.

Local Observations.

STATIONS.	Barometer	Wind.	Barometer	Wind.
Meridian...	30.10 64 02 S	Cloudless	30.10 64 02 S	Cloudless
Pensacola...	30.14 66 05 S	6 .00	30.14 66 05 S	6 .00
Mobile...	30.14 66 05 S	Light	30.14 66 05 S	Light
Montgomery...	30.10 64 50 SW	6 .00	30.10 64 50 SW	6 .00
New Orleans...	30.10 00 54 S	Cloudless	30.10 00 54 S	Cloudless
Gulfport...	30.04 70 62 S	6 .00	30.04 70 62 S	6 .00
Pelican...	29.98 70 62 S	Cloudless	29.98 70 62 S	Cloudless
Corpus Christi...	30.04 70 60 S	6 .00	30.04 70 60 S	6 .00
Brownsville...	30.04 70 60 S	8 .00	30.04 70 60 S	8 .00
Rio Grande City...	30.04 70 60 S	Cloudless	30.04 70 60 S	Cloudless

Local Observations.

Central Time.

TIME OF OBSER-

VATION.

7 a. m.

50.10 65 48 NW

50.11 02 02 SW

50.11 02 02 SW

Minimum Thermometer...

55.0

Total Rainfall...

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